

GASOLINE PRICE
INQUIRY BEGUN
BY STATE BOARDMassachusetts Legislature
Orders It, Following
ComplaintsCOMMISSION MUST
REPORT BY APRIL 1Explanation Sought of Increase
in Face of Record Oil
Production in Nation

Having been formally instructed by the Legislature to conduct an investigation into the causes of the recent rapid increases in the retail prices of gasoline, which have jumped from 16 to 25 cents a gallon in the last three months, the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessities of Life today began preparations for that undertaking.

Upon receipt of the legislative order for an inquiry, a special meeting of the commission was promptly called, although no statement concerning its proceedings was made by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman, who said he would probably make no public announcement until plans for the investigation were complete.

That the investigation will be a thorough one there seems to be little doubt at the State House. The commission already possesses a vast amount of data collected from time to time, and while it has no price-fixing power, it is empowered to summon witnesses and call for such books and papers as oil companies doing business in Massachusetts as may be found necessary in reaching conclusions. The commission must also push ahead quickly in this study, as the order calls for a report by April 1.

Must Act Soon

This is a month before the tenure of the commission expires. Unless the Legislature provides for its retention the commission will pass out of existence May 1, but there is a bill pending which would extend its establishment and it is the consensus in legislative circles that it will pass.

While the commission is purely a fact-finding body—an instrument placed in the hands of the people for the acquisition of the facts with respect to prices of the necessities of life—it has shown in the past that its influence in protecting the people from exorbitant rents and prices of fuel and other commodities is a considerable one. With the housing and gasoline problems again acute, not to mention price conditions in other fields, it is the belief of many that this would be a poor time to do without such an agency.

The commission is the only one of its kind in the world, so far as is known and as an experiment in Government its activities are being followed in many parts of the United States and even in Europe. Letters from many states are frequently received asking for information, and among those on the mailing list is a British Government representative and the League of Nations, both of which sources have come questions as to how the commission operates. There is a wide difference between its manner of procedure and that of the Federal Trade Commission, which investigates a given situation, and then delegates a lawyer to try the case before it as a judicial body.

Mr. Hultman, the chairman, likes to refer to his agency as a "fact-finding commission." It being his belief that the board always plays fair with both the producer and consumer. The people must have all the facts, he believes.

Second Investigation

It is the commission's policy to obtain its facts from a variety of sources rather than to accept as conclusive figures submitted by trade bureaus. Mr. Hultman disagrees with a number of eminent men in the matter of the reliability of trade data, although he believes that in the main there is no intentional effort on the part of business men to mislead.

Moreover, it is the opinion of the sponsors of the bill for the retention of the commission that public sentiment is distinctly in favor of it, and more the people are seeking out the reasons for all conditions that

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

CHURCH TO REVIEW
N. Y. DRY CRUSADERussell's Message 19 Years
Ago to Be Commemorated

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The old Greenwich Presbyterian Church on Thirtieth Street just off Sixth Avenue will celebrate tomorrow an event of historic interest for New York prohibitionists.

It will be 19 years on March 4 since Dr. Howard Russell of Westerville, O., founder of the Anti-Saloon League of America, brought to this church a message that a group of men and women had been organized to fight the liquor traffic. This gathering, he told the congregation, has called itself the "Anti-Saloon League of America," and was intent upon uniting all the temperance forces of the country in a great concerted drive to rid America of alcoholism.

Tomorrow morning Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, will speak in commemoration of the event. He will review the history of the movement which culminated in the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, and will appeal to the church people of the State to exercise their influence for the enactment of a state enforcement law "in order that New York may have the full benefits of federal prohibition."

Next Speaker of National House



NICHOLAS LONGWORTH

Irish Boundary Commission
to Hear Transfer AppealsFirst Session to Be Held in Ancient City of Armagh—
North Remains Outside Commission—Large Portion
of County Armagh Overwhelmingly Nationalist

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—It is announced that the Irish boundary commission has decided to cross over to Ireland and hear local appeals for and against transfers across the border.

The first of these sessions will be held next Monday in the ancient city of Armagh, the seat of the heads of both Roman Catholic and Episcopalian churches. Armagh is one of the critical counties in dispute.

Nationalist and desires inclusion in the Free State, though now in Northern Ireland. The County Council, however, is to resist the claim of the people in the south of the county to be included in the Free State and the Armagh Rural District Council has come to a similar decision.

The commission has announced that after Armagh it will proceed to other chief centers along the front-

ier, and that it will hear only representations placed before it by legal counsel. The Free State Government has appointed two eminent counsel to accompany the commission throughout, with a view to helping friendly and cross-examining hostile witnesses.

The Northern Government, of course, does not recognize the commission, and has made no such appointments.

It is further announced that the commission at present does not think there will be any necessity for holding plebiscites. It believes that by taking the last census returns and dividing the population by religious test it will be able to determine their wishes with reasonable accuracy.

While this is no doubt correct it is anticipated that during the course of the deliberations on which the commission is now about to begin it will meet many and clamant demands that the letter of article 12 of the treaty be fulfilled and the inhabitants' wishes ascertained by plebiscite.

LEAGUE STUDIES
HELP TO NEEDY
Legal Assistance to Poor to
Be Taken Up

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Feb. 28.—The question of international arrangements for providing legal assistance for poor persons has been taken up by the League of Nations and a sum of \$500,000 having been raised by certain Americans interested in the subject the necessary inquiries are now being instituted.

The prime mover in the matter was Dean John H. Widmore of the Northwestern University, at whose instigation the subject was introduced here at the Norwegian delegation at the League Assembly in 1923, and a committee of experts, including Reginald Heber Smith of Boston met in Geneva last summer to consider what steps should be taken.

In pursuance of their proposals, which were approved by the last Assembly, the secretary-general has now sent out a questionnaire addressed to all governments, asking for information regarding both official and private institutions now existing for the purpose of assisting the poor in litigation, or for providing them with free legal advice, also for texts of treaties and laws or other provisions which may govern legal aid to the poor.

A second letter asks the various governments' attitude, first toward the nomination of a central authority here of particular importance to the United States owing to the constant tide of immigrants who have legal ties in other countries.

FRANCE CONSIDERS
PROBLEMS OF LOANS

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 28.—In the early hours of this morning an important financial conference, presided over by Edward Herriot, the Premier, with the presidents and reporters of commissions of the Chamber and Senate and with experts and officials from the Bank of France present, ended. It is understood matters of grave import were examined, but while it is admitted numerous financial difficulties confront France this year, because 23,000,000,000 francs in bonds reach maturity, they can be overcome. For years enormous sums have been paid by successive loans.

MR. LONGWORTH
NAMED AS NEXT
HOUSE SPEAKERTilson of Connecticut to Be
Floor Leader—Party
Checks Insurgents

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Nicholas Longworth of Ohio will preside as Speaker of the House in the Sixty-Ninth Congress, and John Q. Tilson of Connecticut will be the Republican floor leader.

The present majority leader was selected by Republican members-elect of the House in caucus last night as their candidate for Speaker in the first ballot by a vote of 140 to 85. As the caucus decision binds the majority members to vote for the candidate when the House organizes, and the Republicans have a clear-cut majority, his election to the speakership is certain.

Selection Made Unanimous
Martin B. Madden of Illinois, for whom the 85 votes were cast, immediately offered a motion by which the selection of Mr. Longworth was made unanimous.

Although a move, quickly over-ruled by opposition, was made to permit participation in the caucus of two of the dozen followers of Senator Robert M. La Follette, who were excluded, none of the group attempted to attend over the exclusion of Republican leaders. Representative Langer of Wisconsin, and Keller of Minnesota, were the two members for whom a move was made to restore them to good standing in party councils.

Other selections made by the caucus, at which all but 10 of the 234 Republicans qualified to attend were present, included Representative Hawley of Oregon, as chairman of the caucus, and Sweet of New York as secretary, and Vestal of Indiana, as Republican whip, a post he now holds.

Democrats elected to the new House will caucus tonight to select their candidate for Speaker, with Finis J. Gaffert of Tennessee, the party leader, as the certain choice. Upon his defeat when the House organizes, he will automatically continue as the minority leader.

"Insurgents Demoted"
As a further step in denying Republican Party status in the Senate to Senator La Follette and his chief supporters, the Republican committee on committees has tentatively assigned the Wisconsin Senator, together with Senators Brookhart of Iowa and Ladd and Frazier of North Dakota, to places at the bottom of the list on committees on which they now hold membership.

The action, which was taken yesterday over the written protest of the three senators who supported the La Follette ticket in the presidential campaign, would give them the same committee status as though elected on an independent instead of the Republican ticket. Senator La Follette himself has made no reply to the committee's letter asking in the case of each Senator whether they desired the Democrats or Republicans to make their committee assignments.

World Peace Study
REQUIRED OF OREGON
JOURNALISM SENIORS
EUGENE, Ore., Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence).—The entire senior class in the school of journalism at the University of Oregon will study the question of international peace, under the general topic of "Democracy and its relation to world affairs," Eric W. Allen, dean of the school, has just announced.

The peace plan, sponsored by The Peace Science Museum, and providing conscription of wealth and labor in time of war, will be an important part of the study. Students will be required to write a series of papers on all questions of peace, the first of which will deal with taxation with relation to cost of wars. These will be read and discussed in classes.

"The question of international peace," Mr. Allen said, "which must come about through more friendly relations between nations, is a vital one for every university in the world. If a common knowledge of world conditions is fostered here, it will be easier to reach a common ground."

Airplanes continue the only effective operations at present possible against the insurgents, who still master the situation in the region of Mush where, it is believed, they will be able to hold out until the end of April as the chiefs of the tribes in these eastern parts have undisputed sway and expect no counter rising among the inhabitants.

STATE FARM POPULATION
DECREASES WITH PROHIBITIONInstitution Which Was Usually Crowded in Wet Days
Now Lacks Inmates Enough to Keep Place
in Full Operation

Further proof that prohibition is progressing is found in the latest reports from the Massachusetts State Farm at Bridgewater, which used to be crowded with prisoners sent there for drunkenness, and now there are not enough to operate the place on anything like its former scale. And conversely, with the number of prisoners having been cut to almost one-half of what it was 10 years ago, the need for operating the farm on that scale does not now exist.

Figures of Jan. 30 show the total number of prisoners to be 327 as against 1447 on Sept. 30, 1914, from 80 to 90 per cent of these being committed for drunkenness.

This report shows that in 1923 there were 954 sentenced to the State Farm for drunkenness, as against 2755 in 1916, which is a fair example of pre-war and pre-prohibition conditions. These figures reveal with even more force the effectiveness of the Eighteenth Amendment, the conclusion being that there are only one-third as many cases of

Mr. Weeks Says Gen. Mitchell
Violated Strict Army OrderEarly Type Furniture
Sought for White House

Washington, Feb. 28

A SENATE resolution designed to "conserve in the White House the best specimens of early American furniture and furnishings and to maintain the White House interior in keeping with its original design," was adopted by the House yesterday.

The resolution provides that the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds shall have authority, with the approval of the President, to accept donations of furnishings for use in the White House. Representatives of the American Federation of Arts, the National Commission of Fine Arts, the National Academy of Design, the American Institute of Architects and five others representing the public would pass on the gifts.

TEST GIVEN NEW
MAIL AIRPLANE"Carrier Pigeon" Will Carry
1000 Pounds Mail Between
Chicago and New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The new mail airplane designed by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company and known as the "Carrier Pigeon," was declared a success today after its test flight yesterday at Mitchel Field, Garden City, L. I. Captain C. S. Jones piloted the machine which is of a type intended to replace the military ones, now in use.

The "Carrier Pigeon" converted half a ton of mail and will cover nightly the distance between New York and Chicago with only one scheduled stop at a cruising speed of about 150 miles an hour. It is said that the new airplanes are capable of speed bursts in excess of two miles a minute.

The air line distance from New York to Chicago is approximately 845 miles according to the United States Geological Survey. It is believed, however, that the flying time between the two points will not be greatly lessened at first for the reason that the "Carrier Pigeon" type is of the biplane rather than military build.

The Curtiss airplane's trial flight was witnessed by a score or more of United States postal officials and aviation experts. The heavily laden craft which had been filled with more than 1000 pounds of mail bags, arose gracefully and easily and made the circuit of Mitchel Field several times at different altitudes.

Equipment with the Liberty motor is a climb aloft to a level of more than two miles at a speed of 1000 feet a minute.

TURKS OPTIMISTIC
ABOUT ANATOLIASuppression of Revolt Is Expected
in Near Future

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Government has definitely settled not to support the Trade Union Political Fund Bill. This decision was communicated by Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, to a deputation of the promoters of this much-discussed measure last night, after the Cabinet had sat for 2½ hours considering it. The reasons understood to have been given were that the matter is too important to be dealt with in a private member's bill, and the whole question must be taken up later on by the Government if the trade unions themselves fail to deal with it.

In this connection the possibilities are being discussed of investigations upon a wider scale to embrace the position of trade unions in the political field. The Law Journal, for example, while declaring against the bill now proposed as liable to bring politics into the law courts, proclaims to say: "A desirable state of affairs is one in which trade unions should be neither the recipients of abnormal immunities nor the victims of especial supervision."

This implies the reconsideration of the privileges granted to the unions under the act of 1906, which is now regarded as their charter, since it involves them from proceedings for damages for actions which are done by individuals who will render them liable to prosecution.

It is thought, however, in official Conservative circles, that trade unions are now strong enough to hold their own without special privileges, and that the compulsory duty in their levies upon their members which the present bill is designed to remove may yet be dealt with from within the unions themselves.

UNITED STATES OPENS
OFFICE IN OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—Development of trade co-operation between the United States and Canada will be one of the objects of the recently opened United States trade commissioner's office here, according to Commissioner Lynn W. Meekins, formerly of Boston.

"We have succeeded in the short time we have been here," Mr. Meekins said, "in bringing about a truer understanding and a clearer picture of Canada in the United States, and as a result of activities of our office, many difficulties in the way of exchange of goods between the two countries have been removed."

Little Entente to
Adopt Joint Policy

By Special Cable

Belgrade, Feb. 28
A LITTLE ENTENTE meeting will be held March 25, at which the ministers of foreign affairs will agree to a joint policy with regard to all questions affecting Little Entente interests.

The negotiations for a Yugoslav-Greek alliance conducted at Athens between the Yugoslav Minister in Athens, Mr. Gavrilovich, and the Greek Minister, Mr. Calamancos, are expected to be transferred to Belgrade shortly, when a treaty of alliance should be signed.

The Yugoslav and Bulgarian governments reached an agreement to form a mixed commission to investigate the reasons for the recent conflict on the frontier of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. It is expected that the report will be made at the same time to carry into effect the agreement for protection of the frontier from bandit raids, which was concluded at Nish in May, 1923, under the Stambouliki Government.

FRANCO-GERMAN
ACCORD IN SIGHT"Diplomatic Realizations of
the Highest Possible
Interest" Envisaged

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The hope that the problem of French security will ultimately be solved by a direct accord between France and Germany, and that a firm German offer on which negotiations will be based would be received at an early date, has been revived by the remarkable statement of Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister, before the Commission on Foreign Affairs in the Senate.

The agreement in regard to commercial relations and the mutual acceptance of a modus vivendi which will be followed by the acceptance of a definite treaty as explained in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday encourages greatly these specific expectations. That there will be difficulties is recognized. That there will be fluctuations of feeling and periods when, as in the commercial negotiations everything seems lost, must be anticipated.

Various Tentative Proposals
But hints of a somewhat extraordinary character are found in M. Herriot's declaration. There are tentative proposals of all kinds from all sides, but France, which appeared to have renewed its quarrel with Germany over the Cologne occupation, is now turning its attention to propositions which unofficially have already come from across the Rhine.

The greatest achievements are in prospect, states L'Ere Nouvelle, and it is probable that the Premier will be able before long to present to the country a diplomatic realization of the highest possible interest. Nevertheless nothing can be gained by hastening events. Quotidian also discusses the prospective guarantee pact offered by Germany to France. The Air Service, it is said, has been curtailed from \$28,500,000 to \$18,000,000. The Ordnance Bureau was reduced 13 per cent more than the Air Service.

"What is your definition of a first-class plane, one built this year?" countered the secretary.

Mr. Prall gave a long definition.

"The ever machine on the list is a fighting machine," answered Mr. Weeks.

"You wouldn't say that?"

"That is what the chief of the air service says."

"Does he know?"

Mr. Weeks answered by saying that Major-General Patrick was well informed about the aircraft situation, except in regard to Japan.

829 Machines Serviceable
"Has any other officer been abroad to obtain such information besides Mitchell?"

"I don't think so."

"Is he the one man who knows more first-hand information from Europe?"

"He knows more from personal observation."

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New York.—The success of Raoul Tolentino, New York art connoisseur, in awakening appreciation here of Italian art, has been rewarded by the King of Italy, who has appointed him commander of the Italian crown.

Washington.—The Collier and Mackay trophies, awarded to members of the United States expedition have been presented to Secretary Weeks by Godfrey L. Cabot, president of the National Aeronautic Association.

San Francisco.—The State Supreme Court has held that the treaty of 1911 between the United States and Japan is still in force and that under it Japanese residents in California can lease land in the State for residential and commercial purposes.

New York.—Despite the controversy between Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, and the trustees of the Stone Mountain Confederate monument, the new York camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans No. 985 voted to take its full quota of the Stone Mountain memorial coins which are being minted by the Government to aid the great memorial.

JAPANESE AID
PROMISED TO
ARMS PARLEYConsul-General Says That
Empire Is Eager to
Secure PeaceDISARMING MENTALLY
DECLARED NECESSARYMr. Saito Assures Boston Foreign
Policy Association of
Harmonious Relations

Full co-operation of Japan will be assured in the United States sees fit to summon a second disarmament conference, and will be backed by a sincere desire to reduce military equipment and to prepare for peace. Hiroshi Saito, Japanese Consul-General at New York City, presented this optimistic view in his address before the Boston Foreign Policy Association at its luncheon today at the Copple-Plaza hotel.

Physical disarmament is important, Mr. Saito said, but it must be preceded and supported by mental disarmament. All countries can disarm, but unless they begin to think in terms of peace, unless they actually disarm the attitude for war, the purpose has not been gained, he declared.

Second Arms Parley

Japanese-American relations and the course which they should take was the general topic before the association meeting. Besides Mr. Saito, Frederick Moore, American adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan; Kinoshita Adachi, American correspondent for numerous Japanese newspapers; and Sidney Greenby of New York, author and lecturer on the question from various viewpoints, all emphasizing the necessity of continued harmonious relations.

"We hear with joy the report that a second disarmament conference may be held in the near future," said Mr. Saito during the course of his address. He added:

The first conference was a master stroke of American diplomacy. It marked the starting point of a new international relationship. Right or might, reason not force, and justice not interest, are beginning to govern the action of peoples and states. The Washington treaties of 1922 have been faithfully carried out by the signatory powers. All the ships are to be scrapped before the time limit set on Feb. 17, last, by all parties concerned, have been scrapped.

If the second conference is held, Japan will have to say on the particular subjects I have mentioned to you. But one thing I am certain and that is that I will again place all its efforts face up on the conference table.

Open Diplomacy
I am glad to notice that diplomacy is becoming more and more open and frank, although not quite so fast as we wish it to be. The atmosphere is changing. At the onset, the aggression and land-grabbing were the order of the day during the nineteenth century. In the early years of the twentieth century, but such policies are now being denounced on all sides.

Mr. Saito pointed out that it was inevitable that the Japanese people should resent the immigration act, abrogating the gentlemen's agreement of 1908, but that the feeling was general that the regulation represents more political pressure than popular American opinion.

"With the fact that only 573 Japanese came to this country yearly in excess of those deported, the total exclusion of Japanese immigration as now enacted by Congress at the expense of Japanese susceptibilities, would appear to have been unnecessary and uncalled for from a practical point of view," he explained.

Mr. Saito pointed out that, however, that a solution would be found and urged that Congress allow Japan a quota of perhaps 100 to change the Japanese popular sentiment toward the United States. All source of grievances would be eradicated, he said, if the right of naturalization were extended to the Japanese.

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TRAFFIC ON NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH LINES HEARING TOPIC

Officials of Boston & Maine, at Hearing Before the Interstate and Public Service Commissioners, Submit Figures to Sustain Claims

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28 (Special).—Evidence of the unprofitableness of New Hampshire branch railroads was presented by the Boston & Maine attorneys today at the hearing in the State House before the Interstate Commerce and State Public Service commissioners on the petition of the Boston & Maine for abandonment of service.

As an extreme instance of non-profitable operation, Frederick T. Grant of Boston, passenger traffic manager of the Boston & Maine, said that a count of traffic was undertaken from Nov. 5 to Nov. 11 last, on the Manchester & Milford Railroad.

Losses for Traffic

This count showed that the average number of passengers on trains southbound on this railroad was three and the average number on trains northbound was six. In all of the six railroads involved in the present investigation, traffic census showed marked losses in passenger and freight travel.

Dwight S. Bridgman, assistant to President Henshaw of the Boston & Maine, said that even the bus and truck lines, which it is proposed to substitute, will be in many cases unprofitable. Homer F. Loring testified that applications for bus licenses may be made in this State by the railroad within a week.

Mr. Loring announced that if the New Hampshire commission acted

promptly or the railroads request for permission to inaugurate bus service, the Boston & Maine is prepared to put motor vehicles in operation by the first of April.

Attorney Davis of Manchester got from Mr. Loring the admission that the Boston & Maine intends to continue operations over the many lines, now under consideration, but with a new method of transportation.

Mr. Loring Questioned

"Will you be willing to amend the present petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission by adding that substitute facilities will be provided on all of the abandoned lines?" Mr. Davis asked the Boston & Maine chairman.

"No," was the reply. "Will you be willing to have the Interstate Commerce Commission decree that if abandonment is allowed, the railroad must furnish other facilities?" was the next query. Mr. Loring declined to allow this. He explained after his negative declaration that existing conditions would have considerable effect on the plans of the road.

"If several bus companies should start operating on these same lines, it might be necessary for the Boston & Maine to give up its service," the witness said. "We are promising now, however, to the Interstate Commerce Commission that we will employ a modernized service that will be satisfactory to the communities."

AUTOMOBILE PARADE PLANNED FOR MAY

Prizes to Be Awarded for Best Decorated Machine

Automobile owners in Greater Boston have been invited by the Boston Motor Club to participate in a decorated motor vehicle parade which it will sponsor late in May. Plans already are being formulated by a committee, headed by John G. Drink, president of the club. Numerous awards will be made for the best decorated cars.

It is intended that there shall be three divisions in the parade: (1) Pleasure vehicles decorated and driven by owners. (2) Pleasure vehicles decorated by the various automobile dealers. (3) A division of floats and trucks decorated by the various commercial houses of Boston and vicinity. It is anticipated that close to 2000 entries will be made in this event, and it will give an opportunity to the various car owners to show their skill in decorating their motor cars.

The route of the parade will be over six miles long and the grandstand will be at the club's headquarters at Hotel Somerset. Those who desire information on the decorated car parade are asked to communicate with the club at its headquarters at Hotel Somerset. It is proposed to invite three of Boston's most prominent citizens as judges, and the prizes will be well worth the effort.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WINS

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 28.—University of New Hampshire debating teams were winners last night over University of Maine teams on both the affirmative and negative sides of the question, "Resolved: That Congress should be empowered to override, by a two-thirds vote, the decisions of the Supreme Court which declare Congressional action unconstitutional." One of the debates was held here and the other at Orono, Me.

TELEPHONE BUILDINGS VALUED. Buildings used by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in giving service in Massachusetts were appraised at \$14,157,195, by Joseph N. Willcutt, president of the building firm of L. D. Willcutt & Sons Company, who was a witness yesterday at the hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission on the telephone company's petition for higher rates.

AMERICAN BRASS CUTS PRICES. American Brass Co. has reduced prices 1 cent a pound on sheet brass, seamless brass tubes and sheet copper.

Now ready for Spring and Summer with samples of exclusive styles in Imported Woolens. In stock, a few sample Spring Top Coats for sale. Call after Tuesday next as I will be in New York attending the Custom Cutters Club Convention and Style Show at Hotel Commodore, Monday and Tuesday.

344
Boylston St.
Opp. Arlington
Street Church
BOSTON, MASS.

Bring me your Old Style Prince Albert Frock and have it altered to the New Style Cutaway. Then let us go to Church.

Grand
Flower Show
Horticultural Hall
Boston
Saturday and Sunday
Feb. 28 and March 1—Last Two Days
A display of flowers and plants far ahead of anything ever shown before in Boston. A number of leading growers in attendance to give information.
Saturday and Sunday Free to the Public

GASOLINE PRICE INQUIRY BEGUN BY STATE BOARD

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In any sense tend to restrict them in the normal pursuit of prosperity, and the gasoline investigation appears to be a case in point whether present prices are justifiable or not. This is the second time within six months that public opinion has caused the commission to direct its attention to the gasoline situation. Last fall when the price advanced to 20 cents a gallon and appeared to be considerably higher than in other parts of the United States, protests filed with the commission caused an investigation and report which resulted in a sudden drop to 16 cents. After remaining at that level for some weeks the price moved up again and in three distinct jumps reached the present price of 25 cents.

CITY PLANS GROUPED IN PITTSBURGH SHOW

Exhibit in March to Be Forerunner of New York Display

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 28.—Carnegie Institute's exhibit of civic art for city planning to be held during March is the forerunner of an even larger exhibit of the same nature in New York in April in connection with the International Planning Congress, which will be a joint conference of the International Garden Cities and Town Planning Federation, the National City Planning Conference and the American City Planning Institute.

The exhibit at Pittsburgh was assembled by the National City Planning Conference, and will be sent to New York. Plans, drawings and photographs of city planning work from many parts of the United States will be displayed.

Among the municipal departments represented will be the city planning commissions of Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Detroit; the city planning boards of Boston and St. Paul; the Department of Public Works and Bureau of Surveys of Philadelphia; the Topographical Survey Commission of Baltimore; and the City Planning Committee of the Council of Buffalo. The Harvard school of landscape architecture will have a representative display.

MANY MAINE SEED POTATOES SHIPPED

PRESQUE ISLE, Me., Feb. 28 (Special).—Though the demand for table stock has been lighter than usual this winter, because of heavy yields last fall in practically all the potato growing states, Aroostook farmers who have been devoting special attention to seed stock have been well favored. Shipments of seed potatoes from this county to the Gulf and southwest states have shown a gain of nearly 300 per cent over the sales in that territory a year ago. Up to the first of this month 158,600 bushels were shipped to Texas points, compared with a total of 5460 last year. Oklahoma, which had no Maine seed potatoes last year received 6250 bushels.

TEN-CENT FARE ALLOWED

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28.—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission yesterday announced that it had granted a petition filed by the Manchester Street Railway for an increase in fares from 8 to 10 cents, effective at once.

R.H. White Co.
BOSTON
Mail and Telephone Orders Filled—Beach 3100

The New Striped
Tub Silk Dresses
\$22.50

Soft, Imaginative Colorings
Daffodil greens, the green blues of the sea, the clear blues of a summer sky, the rich color of the first violets beside a mossy brook bed, the soft rose of sunrise.

Heavy crepe de chine and flat crepes that are a delight to the touch when you take them between thumb and finger.
Ready-Made Dress Dept.—Second Floor

Mandel Brothers
CHICAGO

Announcing
The Sales
of Progress
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
March 2nd to 4th Inclusive

A Semi-Annual Selling
of New, Seasonable
Merchandise in All
Main Departments

FRANCO-GERMAN ACCORD IN SIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL MEASURE NOW LAW

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28 (Special).—Gov. Aram J. Pothier late yesterday signed the Strayer-Sisson bill, reorganizing the school system of the city of Providence. The bill passed the House in concurrence with the Senate on Wednesday. Its immediate effect will be to validate the expenditure of \$1,000,000 in school building to relieve congestion in accordance with a studied plan. It contains provisions for the increase of pay of teachers in grades where inequalities exist and provides for additional teachers.

Seven commissioners, to be elected at a special election on May 4, will succeed a committee of 33 in the administration of school affairs. The bill was produced from a survey of educational conditions here by Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, and the section of it authorizing the election of members of the commission was redrawn by Charles P. Sisson, the present Attorney-General of Rhode Island.

FOUR MAINE POWER COMPANIES MERGED

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 28.—The Bangor Hydro-Electric Company yesterday took over the business of the Bangor Railway & Electric Company, Bangor Harbor & Union River Power Company, Bangor Power Company, and the Lincoln Light & Power Company, these four corporations and their properties having been merged in the new concern for purposes of economy of operation and for increase of facilities to serve the city of Bangor, towns along the Penobscot River as far north as Lincoln, and along the Hancock county coast to Mount Desert.

The new company is capitalized at \$10,000,000, of which \$5,500,000 is outstanding. Edward M. Graham of Bangor is president and Herbert L. Clark of Philadelphia, vice-president.

ANOTHER DAY GRANTED FOR STATE TAX FILING

The time for filing state income tax returns has been extended to 5 o'clock Monday by Irving L. Shaw, director of the state income tax division. By law the last day is March 1, but that day being Sunday this year, purposes of law were allowed where filing may be made without payment of penalty.

The state office at 40 Court Street, Boston, and the district offices of the division in Salem, Cambridge, Lowell, Brockton, Fall River, Worcester, Fitchburg, Springfield and Pittsfield will receive returns.

**Warren
Institution
for Savings**
Established 1829
3 PARK ST.
Opp. the Common
BOSTON
The time to build up a reserve, a safeguard for the future, is now.
Start a Savings Account Now
Next Interest Day March 17
Deposits \$20,598,000
Surplus 1,628,000
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

A Calendar of Golden Days

For Use During
Shepard Month

Activities Begin
Monday at 9

—The Spring Sewing Sale at 9 o'clock Monday morning leaps into full being.

—Then you will wish to fill all Spring Sewing needs—for every purchase has its saving during this golden month.

—Three days for Sewing and then on to Underwear and Hosiery—all fresh, crisp and colorful of Spring.

—Sunday, then, with news of Things for the Home—more needed things, more unexpected values—more savings.

—Such days will fly, so one must plan ahead to shop for certain things on certain days.

—The family budget for March will do surprising duty if given this opportunity.

—One only needs to follow the Calendar of Shepard Month to practice true economy.

March
SHEPARD MONTH in BOSTON

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

A well laid shopping plan—guided by the Shepard Month Calendar—will make every purchase for Spring yield a saving.

Barbara West is prepared to give exceptional service in filling mail and telephone orders during Shepard Month.

The Shepard Stores
Owners of Broadcast Station WJAC, Boston
BOSTON

In introducing in the House a bill providing for an appropriation of \$30,000 to improve the highway from Ludlow to Bridgewater Corners. The present Ludlow-Bridgewater highway is about 20 miles long. Plymouth being 12 miles north of Ludlow. The road which is of a good dirt variety is narrow in places and has many curves with an exceptionally steep hill leading from Plymouth Union to the height of land on which the Coolidge homestead stands.

INCREASES ADVISED IN STATE'S BUDGET

The Ways and Means Committee of the state Legislature reported yesterday the budget carrying appropriations of \$48,554,737, including metropolitan district expenses, and which runs approximately \$750,000 higher for the regular departmental expenses than last year.

The leading increases recommended are \$230,000 for the care of the blind, \$152,000 for the restoration of the Bridgewater State Normal School, \$207,000 for the Northampton State Hospital, \$50,000 for harbor improvements and \$25,000 for work in the forests.

The Ways and Means Committee believes that if the present budget and its increases are approved by the Legislature that \$200,000 will be the limit of new appropriations this year if Governor Fuller is to keep the state tax down to \$12,000,000.

FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 28 (Special).—The Alice Freeman Palmer fellowship for the year 1925-26 has been awarded by the president and trustees of Wellesley College to Miss Fredericks Verne Blankner of Chicago. Miss Blankner, who has received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, and Master of Arts from the University of Chicago, will use the fellowship for continued research in the early literary influences upon the lyrics of Lorenzo de Medici and graduate study at the University of Rome, in preparation for the degree of doctor of philosophy which she will take at some American university on her return. She expects to publish a book on Lorenzo de Medici as a literary artist.

VERMONT LOOKING FOR MANY VISITORS

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 28 (Special).—That Vermont is anticipating heavy travel to Plymouth during the summer months is indicated in the action yesterday of the legislative committee on highways and bridges

Hundreds of Stewart Fleets Have
Grown from a Single Truck

FOUR, six, eight, ten and even twelve year old Stewart Trucks are still giving service today in all parts of the United States and forty-three foreign countries.

Many large fleets have grown from a single Stewart Truck.

These are facts which prove the ability of Stewart Trucks to stay on the road and out of the repair shop, their ability to outlive and outwork ordinary trucks.

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Freight and Tax Extra
1 Ton Speed Truck \$1185
1 1/2 Ton Speed Truck \$1585
2 Ton \$1970
3 1/2 Ton \$2580

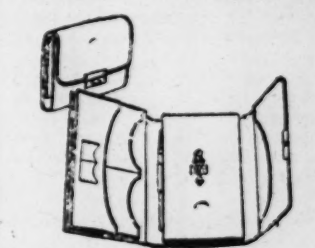
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Catalogs sent free upon request.

Stewart
MOTOR TRUCKS



The Chief Interest
in Life often re-
solves itself into
"What per cent?"

"Cross" Writing Case



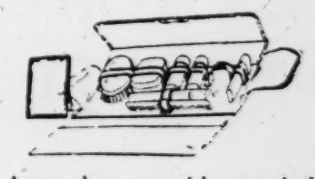
—folds compactly and has numerous pockets for letters, envelopes, stamps, etc., pencil and two pads note paper. English morocco, black, blue, purple, green or red. 8 x 6 inches, closed. Specially priced for one week
only \$9.00
Regularly \$10.50

"Cross" Fruit Bowl



—for fruits or nuts. Mahogany with silver plate trim and handle. Bowl is 10 inches in diameter \$9.50

"Cross" Toilet Case



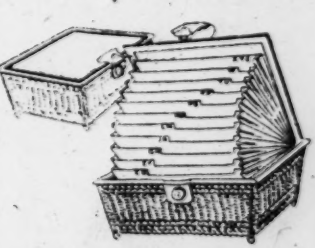
A man's case with practical toilet articles of ebony and black celluloid; loop for safety razor. Serviceable leather lining. Tan or black grained hide \$20.00
Others \$8.00 up

Thermos Pitcher



—for the office or home use. Mahogany finish metal. Glass stopper.
Pint size \$10.00
Quart size \$11.00
Complete Line Thermos Goods

"Cross" Desk Basket



—a neat personal file basket, with lock and key. Alphabetically indexed gusseted pockets. Finely woven tan English wicker with covers and rims of red, green, purple or blue morocco. 10 1/2 x 8 3/4 inches. Specially priced \$17.75
Formerly \$21.00

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RECESSION IN DRY VIOLATIONS PREDICTED BY STATE SURVEY

Anti-Saloon League Head Expects Steady Drop—Cites Aroused Public Opinion and Dry Act—Urges Stiff Penalties to Clear Superior Court Dockets

Surveys made by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League with respect to arrests for drunkenness in the cities and towns of the State in 1924, while not complete, indicate that the peak to which the figures have been working since 1920, has been reached, said William M. Forgrave, state superintendent of the league, today.

He believes that a steady recession is now about to set in. This is a view concurred in by Miss Cora Francis Stoddard, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation and one of the leading temperance observers and statisticians in the United States.

Mr. Forgrave was discussing somewhat at random the various factors on the prohibition equation. He was pointing to the specific evidence from which he draws the conclusion that prohibition is making much greater headway than some of its critics would have the public believe.

"These figures," said Mr. Forgrave, "are not yet complete and they will not be made public until the surveys are all made; but we have now accumulated enough to convince us that the peak has been reached. Of course, I am not speaking of the peak prior to prohibition. That was so far in excess of the 1923 arrests for drunkenness that there can be no argument whatever over the general gain under prohibition.

Aroused Public Opinion
"It was to be expected that the bootlegging would become highly organized and might thrive to considerable extent—up to the point, in fact, where the people of the country, law abiding in the main, should definitely assert themselves. This they are now beginning to do, for believe it or not, America stands today a dry nation in sentiment. Every measurable test of public thought demonstrates it beyond the shadow of a doubt.

"Take Massachusetts," since the people of this State declared for prohibition by passing the state act, we have noted an entirely different attitude on the part of the police and on the part of the courts, particularly with respect to trial by jury. Perhaps I should not associate this changed attitude so definitely with the referendum. I think we noticed the development of this attitude even before that.

"It has probably come about gradually as people in all walks of life began to realize that prohibition was really the best thing for them

and for the Nation. But there is no doubt but that the definite expression of the will of the voters has brought about their active co-operation with us. Then again, the act itself has placed in the hands of the police additional instruments of enforcement."

State Enforcement
Mr. Forgrave said that there has been a great demand on the part of the police and the courts for a pamphlet issued by the league explaining the "Baby Volstead Act." Judges, police chiefs and city marshals everywhere have manifested a real desire to co-operate, he said.

He told of a number of instances within the last three weeks in which police executives have asked for conferences with the district superintendent of the league to obtain information and discuss the best methods of co-operation. Only the other day, he said, the Mayor of a large Massachusetts city asked that an official of the league be sent to go over the situation with him.

Mr. Forgrave was asked about penalties imposed by superior court judges, concerning which much has been said, especially by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in his campaign to stamp out drunken driving.

Clearing Court Dockets
"There are two theories about that," replied Mr. Forgrave. "I believe that most judges hold to the theory that by accepting pleas of guilty and imposing moderate punishment, the dockets can be kept clear and much expense of trials by jury saved to the Commonwealth.

"But there is another theory—the one we hold and, I am pleased to say, that being practiced by one judge—that severe sentences habitually imposed in the upper courts will tend to restrain offenders from taking appeals from the lower court sentences and thus keeping the dockets clear in another way. This is manifestly better enforcement, as we see it."

Another hopeful sign is found in trials by jury, said Mr. Forgrave. A few years ago, he said, convictions by jury was a rather doubtful matter, but the records today are showing a very high percentage of convictions in jury cases tried before juries. This is particularly true of the federal courts and of the courts in Hampden and Worcester counties, he said.

Art and Music

Modern French Masters

Manet, Daubigny, Pissarro, and many others of the modern French school are to be seen in an exhibition at Doherty & Richards on Newbury Street. Every once in a while, one comes upon such an exhibit to exult again in the fertile achievements of that French group that made so much progress during the nineteenth century. One enjoys the lack of mannerism, the freedom of experiment, the audacious satire.

Here is a landscape by Courbet, not exciting, perhaps, in the light of what we have been in the habit of seeing subsequently, but significant, indeed, as a stepping stone. This artist dared to paint what he saw in nature without infusing romanticism. A portrait of Miss Andr e Manet shows the manner in which that master directed his way into an impressionistic manner. A small oil painting by Daubigny called "Print Collectors" illustrates that feeling for the poignant, the subtle, the so much character into black and neutral tones. Jean Louis Forain is shown in a trenchant bit of court satire in which there is a depiction of the irony and ugliness of courtrooms, thronged with excitement seekers and the tragic defendants. One does not know whether the artist laughs or weeps, or does both in the presence of ludicrous situations.

Again one meets Claude Monet with his surface impressionism in landscape, and Alfred Sisley, inventor of pointillism. A lot of geraniums represented by Odilon Redon has never the form of (Cezanne), nor the surface aspect of Monet. He seems to represent an imaginative conception that does not draw upon the external aspect of things in its interpretation. Another aspect of reality like we reached out for by the French is shown in the exotic head of a woman by Toulouse-Lautrec. All of these pictures show the extent to which French artists were willing to be troubled by new problems, or, perhaps, different aspects of the same problem. What a divergence from the decorative forms of a century before! Among others who can be seen in this show are Pissarro, Gustave La Touche, Albert Andr e, and Gustave L. Oiseux.

At the same galleries are shown water colors by Ruel Compton Tuttle including scenes of Venice and Paris. Mr. Tuttle has an ability to paint spaciousness, the broad squares and market places. Joseph Bennett's etchings of New York comprise the third exhibit.

Burton Holmes

The work of two intrepid Alpinists, one an Olympic champion, sking up the 60 per cent grade of Monte Rosa, and then shooting down, so skillfully that the skier seemed to be a part of the man, was the special feature of last night's travelogue on "The Italian Alps," at Symphony Hall, by Burton Holmes. The subject for next Friday evening is "Along the Riviera."

PACKING LAWS VIOLATED

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 28 (Special)—Charges against 20 Maine apple shippers for alleged violation of the apple grading and packing laws were heard by A. M. G. Soule of the State Department of Agriculture in this city yesterday. The charges related to improper branding of the containers. In 18 of the cases penalties were imposed, ranging from \$10 to \$100.

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elty Accessories
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J. P. ALLEN & CO.
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Old Customs Stand the Test in New England



Upper Left: A Shop Where the Bright Colored Wools Still Are Woven by Hand. Right Upper: The Potter at Work. Lower: Hanging and Drying Bayberry Candles Down on Cape Cod.

Old Crafts of New England to Be Shown in Exhibition

Quaint Processes of Candle-Dipping, Lace Work, Weaving, Basket Making, Needlework, and Other Crafts to Be Interpreted

For the first time such a thing has been done upon so comprehensive a scale, the several old-fashioned crafts that possess the special flavor of New England, perhaps particularly of Boston and its neighborhood, are to be assembled for public exhibition in order that people may more generally have opportunity to become familiar with the variety, the excellence of textile and decorative processes, which, in the quiet corners of New England where they are being carried on, are adding their separate lusters to the history of the older fashions in craftsmanship.

Miss Ethel Rogers Browne, director of the historic shop at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, has arranged a "Craftsmen at Work" exhibition, to be held in Perkins Hall, the Union Assembly Room at 264 Boylston Street, March 5, 6, and 7, when skilled workers will be present to illustrate and explain the details embraced in the various crafts of which they are masters.

For instance, workers in the same sort of needlework as was done by the great ladies of the Court in Queen Elizabeth's day. Lace being made by a woman who began practice of the peculiar manipulation of the bobbin when she was only five years old, in a little village on the Italian Riviera, and who has achieved so great a reputation and such skill that it is she to whom the Metropolitan Museum in New York turns for the restoration of many of its priceless laces. Pottery such as is turned on a wheel, birch-barked, hilltop overlooking Boston. Baskets fashioned in the magic colors of a thousand sunsets, of flower petals and many another beauty of nature, in a little Massachusetts town at the edge of the Connecticut River. Candles such as are dipped by hand in a miniature Greek temple set down in a quaint Cape Cod village. A wood carver and a maker of hooked rugs. A blinder of exquisite books, with a delicate skill in the tooling of leather.

Old Process Used

There are many people who must be interested in having opportunity to inspect the actual making of that sort of needlework which comes nearest to the process used in the weaving of famous old tapestries. The needlework which Miss Marion McL. Shaw and Miss Elizabeth Loring will do is called, variously, canvas work, petit point and tent stitch. The art, during Queen Elizabeth's reign, was employed for the making of chair coverings, beautiful screens and such decorative materials. Its design and workmanship degenerated somewhat during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, but came back to better things under William Morris in 1857. Lately it has risen to a new contemporary favor.

Mrs. Gertrude Ashley who, some 20

\$7000 and used in a New York church, needed repairs. For two years search was made for a lace-maker who could repair it, but without success. It was about to be sent to Belgium when its custodian heard of Mrs. Pellegrini, who restoring it, said that it stood as a piece which had, somehow, given her a peculiar satisfaction over any other piece she had ever handled.

"Human beings never give up beauty when once it has been revealed to them," says Miss Grace Ripley, who was the first person to see and to grasp at the possibilities in the dyeing of decorative stuffs. Twenty years ago Miss Ripley was teaching design in the Boston Trade School for Girls and at Dorchester High School.

She was much impressed with the needless lack of beauty in the everyday dress of women she saw about her. She took a microscopic studio and made six dresses which attracted great interest. The College Club inquired her to give a style show and hundreds of women poured into the club clamoring to see the simple yet gay dresses. They had style but they had much more. They had individuality and they had miraculous color. They had borrowed something from the French fair for originality and beauty. They soon became an "original handicraft" here in Boston. Miss Ripley's work has extended to stage costume and she has spent a year doing costume designing for the Boston Opera House. She is now, however, Mrs. Ripley in truly of Boston, nevertheless, cosmopolitan as the beauty of her work has become.

Cape Cod Candle Dipping
"From my back kitchen to this factory," is the phrase Mabel Kimball Baker uses to express the progress of her career as a candlemaker at Hyannis on Cape Cod. Miss Baker came to Hyannis as a normal school teacher, then remained here as the wife of a neighborhood merchant. Her first Hyannis Christmas came around. . . . There were spicy bayberries to be had down on the Cape. . . . Somewhere she had read that the Colonial custom of making hand-dipped candles. . . . She would make a few to give away. She did. The neighbors flew to her back door and implored her, "Oh, teach me how."

C. BOWEN

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Chocolates & Bon Bons, Caramels
\$1.25 lb. Postpaid \$1.00 lb.
We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream
sodas, puddings, etc.

SUNSET STORIES

Hutee Boy in Bright Colors

ONE morning Hutee Boy and Baby Hippo arrived early at the Jungle School. They took their places, side by side, and watched the other jungle children arrive.

First came a group of young tigers, looking very handsome in their striped coats. Then came several groups of children in gorgeous spotted coats—jaguars, cheetahs, leopard, and ocelots. The yellow coats of the jaguars were trimmed with striking black rosettes. The cheetahs and ocelots were entirely covered with spots except their tails, which had rings, around and around. The leopards were of several varieties, the clouded leopards, the snow leopards, the black leopards, and regular everyday leopards. Each had a gorgeously marked coat.

As Hutee Boy and Baby Hippo watched these handsomely dressed youngsters arrive, they sighed and looked at their own plain coats. "We are as plain as mud!" wailed Hutee Boy. "Wonder by our mothers don't 'dole' us up like theirs."

"We don't look like anything at all," whimpered Baby Hippo. "We have been neglected."

"The only other people in the jungle as plain as we are, are the rhinos. We ought to protest," exclaimed Hutee Boy.

At the sight of the orange and brown coats of some young giraffes that came galloping into the school, Baby Hippo burst into tears. She ran to her mother, Mistress Hippo, who was the teacher, and begged for a gay coat for herself and Hutee Boy.

Mistress Hippo grinned her huge hippopotamus grin and wiped away her daughter's tears, saying: "I shall see what can be done about it. Then she rang the bell and school began."

At recess Hutee Boy and Baby Hippo brushed against the most gayly colored animals to see if the bright colors would rub off on their plain coats, but not the faintest little mark came off.

"If we can't have bright coats like theirs, we will make theirs plain like ours," said Hutee Boy.

So they led the others to the river and told them to try to walk under the water like Baby Hippo. The others waded out into the water as far as they could, but none of them could go entirely under the water. Then Hutee Boy sprayed their backs with his baby elephant trunk. But will you believe it, not one bit of color washed off!

When those little tigers and leopards came back, they were as plain as Hutee Boy and Baby Hippo.

New Leather Hand Bags

in Gate Top, Underarm and Swagger Styles, in colors to match Spring fabrics. \$2.95 and \$3.95

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun

Company
PORTLAND, MAINE
NEW SILK SCARFS
\$1.98

Chic pastel colorings in fine Crepe de Chine and others up to \$10.98. New Spring Ties Arriving Daily

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Portland, Maine
Jean Brown Hats
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Supplying women with high shoes, plus thorough satisfaction with each pair, has been a Coward Specialty for over 50 years.

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WORLD METHODISM VOTING ON AMERICAN UNIFICATION

First Ballot, Cast in India at Bengal Conference, Indorses
Proposed Union of Two Branches—North Declared
Favorable With South Doubtful

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—World-wide voting is now proceeding on unification of the two great wings of American Methodism. The first ballot was recently cast in India, where the Bengal conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church voted unanimously for the union. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, south, voting begins with its Cuban conference, which opened yesterday in Havana.

"I think that without any question this is the largest union numerically that has ever come within sight of accomplishment in Protestantism," the Rev. Dr. Shailer Mathews said in an interview.

Dr. Mathews, who is dean of the divinity school at the University of Chicago, and formerly president of the federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, added that the period of disintegration among Protestant churches had come to an end, the reintegration process was beginning.

Reports of the balloting in the Methodist Episcopal Church are being received here by the Rev. R. J. Wade, secretary of the General Conference of this church. In addition to Bengal, he stated that the Chilean conference meeting at Concepcion, the North Andes mission meeting at

Lima, Peru, and the Mexico conference meeting at Mexico City, have all voted unanimously for unification, while three Negro conferences—upper Mississippi, Florida and south Florida—have also approved. The first large white conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church will begin to vote next week in New Jersey and Kansas.

The outcome so far as the northern Methodists are concerned is regarded as a foregone conclusion in favor of unification, according to the view held at national headquarters here, which is largely guided by the almost unanimous decision of the last General Conference. In the South, however, the result is in doubt.

Inquiry made by the bureau of headquarters of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Nashville, Tenn., brought the information that the outcome very probably cannot be known until the final conference is held, which will not be until late in December. It is regarded as likely that the vote will be very close. A three-fourths vote is necessary.

One-third of the conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, numbering about 130, will vote by May 1, the bulk of the rest in September and October.

Progress in the Churches

More than 100 delegates have thus far been appointed by the Protestant denominations of the United States to represent them at the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, from Aug. 19 to Aug. 30. There will be 150 American representatives. Delegates will also be present from the churches of England, the Protestant churches of the Continent of Europe, the Eastern Orthodox churches and independent churches in Asia and Africa. The United Lutheran Church in America has just voted adherence to the conference.

The commissions appointed by the American churches more than a year ago to consider the main topics that will be discussed at Stockholm have handed in their reports, and reports on these same subjects have been completed also by the British and European sections. The conference will not discuss questions of doctrine. Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the American section, emphasizes in a special bulletin to all the churches concerned. It is to be a free conference for mutual benefit, he said, a conference only, with no authority to bind any of its constituent bodies. The international executive committee will meet on June 18, as the guest of the Lord Bishop of Winchester at Farnham Castle, Surrey, England.

The proposed organic union of the national Presbyterian and Congregational churches was discussed in Cleveland at a meeting attended by the national commissions, and a committee of local pastors and laymen representing the two churches. Plans decided upon will be reported back to their national assemblies for a final decision.

The question of the status of military chaplains is to be studied by a special committee appointed by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches. The possibility of providing chaplaincy service for the army and navy without incorporating the chaplains in the military system and giving them military rank, is to be considered.

Dates of conferences of the Evangelical Church in the United States and several foreign countries during the coming year have been fixed by the board of bishops, meeting in Reading. The denomination has 31 annual conferences in the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia. The number was somewhat larger at the time the merger with the United Evangelicals was consummated in Detroit, but since then several consolidations have taken place. The Evangelical Church, reports show, now has 2325 ministers and

2508 organized congregations and last year recorded 22,241 accessions to church membership. There are 2550 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 585,548.

Speakers listed by the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order for the summer conference to be conducted under its auspices at Olivet, Mich., during the month of August include eminent leaders of the press, politics and education.

The shortage of clergy and decrease of members is causing grave concern in the Church of England. Prebendary E. N. Sharpe reports that there are 5000 fewer clergy in England today than there were 20 years ago, and that the number of candidates for ordination is considerably below the prewar figure. It is estimated that in London there are about 440,000 lapsed communicants. The number of boys and girls in Bible classes shows a decrease of over 16,000 in 10 years, and the number of children in Sunday schools has fallen by 65,676.

The fifth interdenominational pastoral conference promoted by the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif., was held recently. Samuel Angus of Sydney, Australia, was among the speakers.

The Rev. H. Martyn Rogers, who went to Tristan da Cunha, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel early in 1922, desires to leave the island at the end of his agreed three years of service, in April, but it is doubtful when a boat will be able to call. Tristan da Cunha is situated off the usual shipping routes, and considerable expense and negotiation are involved in arranging for a vessel to visit the island.

The last ship to touch that remote spot in the South Atlantic, 1600 miles from Cape Town, was the Quest in 1923. The population is about 136, and there are from 40 to 50 communicants. Daily religious teaching has been given by Mr. Rogers in school.

The Earl of Oxford (Mr. Asquith) has promised to deliver the Essex Hall Lecture in June, when will be celebrated the centenary of the Unitarian Associations in Great Britain and America.

The Protestant Episcopal Church will open its forty-eighth triennial general convention in New Orleans on Oct. 7. The sessions will last three weeks.

Newton Theological Institution, Newton Center, Mass., will celebrate its centenary this summer.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



B. Altman & Co.

The Central Shopping Location

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Silk Lingerie

features the Slimfit combination made in accordance with a French idea for slenderness and comfort. Dainty straight chemise and comfy step-ins, made of flesh-color crepe de Chine, are laced together at the waist with satin ribbon, detachable for laundering.

Fasso Corsets

Fashionable women who recognize the importance of correct corseting will find every essential quality in these masterpieces of the French Corsetieres' art. The latest models in coutils, brochés and elastic, for dress and sports wear.

Paris Millinery

The models just received are typically smart in every line and accentuate the spirit of youth. Interesting, too, are the original creations from B. Altman & Co.'s own ateliers.

Combinations in Hats and Envelope Bags, and Hats and Scarfs.

Balta Pumps

Two new models, now being shown, are particularly attractive, featuring Cross-strap Pumps of patent leather with tan alligator backs, and two-button Pumps of patent leather with gray or dark tan kid back; both models have Spanish heels.

Betalph Silk Hosiery

The styles for the coming season include all of the shades to harmonize with the fashionable costume for street and evening wear.

The B. Altman & Co. guarantee safeguards every pair.

New Fashions to Greet the Spring Ensemble Suits

IN SPLENDID ARRAY, fashioned of the season's most luxurious materials—jeweltone, joseena cloth, charmeen, kashmir, Ottoman and belladonna silks, lustrous satins, crepe Roma, Patou and Molly-O crepes and bengaline, combined either with frost or Mitzi crepes, crepe satin, suede faille, and the most delightful of novelty prints. The utmost consideration has been given to the distinct individuality of each piece, with the result that both Coats and Frocks may be worn separately. Embroidery and fine furs play an important part in making the costumes ultra-smart.

The season's high colors—pervenche blue, ashes of roses, Chile, rougette, carmel, Cicada green and the ever-popular navy blue and black, in styles ranging all the way from semi-sports to dress wear; sizes 36 to 44.

Priced from \$65.00 to 485.00

One outstanding group of Suits featuring a most exceptional combination of superior designs, materials and embroidery

\$175.00

(Women's Suits Salon; Third Floor)

Imports for Girls and Junior Misses

Paris has a genius for combining in girls' and juniors' clothes all the chic and sophistication of their elders with the simple loveliness and girlish smartness of youth

And these charming Frocks and Coats and Ensembles imported by B. Altman & Co. emphasize the gayety of Springtime and youth by blending bright colors in striking contrasts or shading soft colors in those delicate and subtle nuances that only Paris knows how to achieve.

Exquisite workmanship (in many cases entirely by hand) enhances the intrinsic beauty of such fabrics as georgette and crepe de Chine in a variety of delightfully new printed, embroidered, tucked, plaited and beaded styles, as well as swagger tailored things in novelty woolen weaves from the looms of Rodier and other masters; sizes 6 to 17.

Dresses, \$25.00 to 95.00 Ensembles, \$75.00 to 125.00

(Second Floor)

Little Ones' Coat and Hat Sets

newly arrived from Paris, and best described by any who see them as absolutely delightful

There are four models in the softest wool materials and the Springiest of colors—soft green, rose, orchid, royal blue and, of course, navy. All of the Coats are lined with soft silk.

One model has novel fluting in circles and soutache braid sewn in Roman stripes for trimming, with the same on the Hat of straw and fabric.

Another has a vest of contrasting color, fastening, with bright mother of pearl buttons, down the center front, which is satin-ribbon bound. The Hat is made to match. Two other models in light colors have black cut-out banding for trimming, and Hat likewise ornamented.

Handwork further qualifies these lovely things.

Prices: \$35 to 97.50

Hats and Bonnets

for the little miss of 2 to 6 years. In dainty colorings, and white, for Spring and a blossom atmosphere

Prices \$5.00 to 32.00

(Second Floor)

Forbes & Wallace
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Austrian Side

Austria in Disolution, by Stephen Count Burián. London: Ernest Benn. 25s. net.

WHILE a number of books on the purpose and actions of the central powers in the World War have emanated from Germany, the output from Austria has been singularly small. The writer of "Austria in Disolution" directed the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy twice in the war period, and was closely concerned in the effort to prevent the entry of both Italy and America into the war.

How little Austria-Hungary actually counted in the political or war councils of those years, the rest of Europe quickly learned to recognize. Count Burián's book brings this fact more clearly into view than perhaps any previous effort of the kind has done. A gigantic, unwieldy, undependable machine, without one articulate voice or clearly defined policy, becoming more and more, as time went on, the vassal of Germany—such was Austria-Hungary.

Financially, a country which had been making debts at the rate of £40,000 a day for several years was hardly in a position to carry on an exhaustive war. Internally held together by walls already cracked and tottering, which would scarcely survive the first sign of allied supremacy, what heart had Austria-Hungary in a war for which Germany had long been planning and preparing?

Only little of this does Count Burián divulge—indeed, of much of it he would seem to be quite innocent—but enough to show how far more urgently, after the first recognition of failure, did his country desire peace than did its ally.

Count Burián maintains that, from the first, all Austria-Hungary desired was to settle matters with Serbia, without any interference from the rest of Europe. He alludes to the affair at Sarajevo as though it added but another item to the list of Serbia's crimes against the Dual Monarchy. The policy of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans, the annexa-

tion of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the continued refusal to allow Serbia a seaport, the invitation in 1913 to Italy to make war upon Serbia, all of which are now matters of history, are ignored. So also is the fact that, since 1910, Austria-Hungary, under instructions from Germany, had been adding extensively to her naval and heavy artillery equipment under the nose of the Slavs, whom she governed against their will.

And if the past relations of Austria with Serbia had made for war, how much more had those with Italy. With vast irredentist tracts of country facing her across the Adriatic, with the memory of Austrian domination in her northern states, it seems strange that Count Burián should regard with such painful surprise the failure of the Triple Alliance to work, at the crucial moment, for the central powers, and the final entrance of Italy into the war on the other side. Count Burián never belittles Italy, if she could not be persuaded to join her allies, and after her defection he sees that the dominant object of his policy was to terminate the war. Austria-Hungary had indeed every reason to desire peace, for the world conflict, into which she had been lured by German ambition, was far too costly and dangerous a gamble to attract her.

We see in these pages on the one side the Dual Monarchy, which, in a year, had learned that only an early peace could avert complete disaster, and on the other side Germany, for whom serious international problems did not as yet exist—Germany, who was not "cracking in all her joints," and who had still enormous confidence in her military supremacy. To keep America out of the war now became the course to proclaim their opinions and to demand that war should be abolished and arbitration introduced in its stead. He thought it a presumption to claim to be considered a pacifist, for as late as the year 1914 he had continued to believe war to be an unavoidable evil and the only means to solve certain conflicts between nations.

When peace broke out, the Prince happened to be in Switzerland, and, being exempt from military duty on account of his age, he stayed on. As he soon noticed that it could be no longer a matter of indifference to him that the war in a neutral country than in Germany. But when, during the last years of the war, the blunders of the military and political leaders of the German Nation, their lack of understanding of the mentality of their adversaries, became more and more evident, and every German who had not lost the faculty of thinking reasonably could not help seeing that the foundation of the United States of Europe, which would, of course, have to include Great Britain and Ireland.

But the Prince also saw clearly that a lasting peace cannot be secured unless a new attitude is assumed by the nations of the world. He believed it to be the task of the press to propagate this attitude.

Surely Anatol France was right when he said: "Humanity is like an army marching up a mountain pass; the vanguard has already reached the top and can see the first dawn of a bright morning, whereas the rest is still struggling on in darkness."

From this time onward he believed it axiomatic that war can never be a solution of international conflicts, for a peace brought about by sheer force will only engender new wars. In Prince Hohenlohe's eyes, the only way of saving Europe and her civilization appeared to be the foundation of the United States of Europe, which would, of course, have to include Great Britain and Ireland.

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On forms of government let fools contend—
The best administered are the best.

Men, not measures, are the important factor in his eyes. His observation, however, that circumstances sometimes enthrone a man not endowed with the virtues of a monarch, made him wish to protect the German people from such a danger. How a nation can be so protected and whether this protection can be found only in a democratic republic was a problem he did not pretend to be able to solve. Yet he believed it to be of decisive importance that a nation should have the right to decide for

itself whether it wants peace or war, instead of putting the decision with regard to the fate of millions into the hands of a single person. If such is "democracy," the Prince did not mind being called a democrat.

His "Pacifist" Ideas

As to his "pacifist" ideas, he declares that never did he regard it as an offense or a censure to be labeled a pacifist, but that, as a matter of fact, he only considered those persons worthy of that name of honor who already before the war were not only convinced of its injuriousness, but also believed in the possibility of avoiding it, who had the courage to proclaim their opinions and to demand that war should be abolished and arbitration introduced in its stead. He thought it a presumption to claim to be considered a pacifist, for as late as the year 1914 he had continued to believe war to be an unavoidable evil and the only means to solve certain conflicts between nations.

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America in on the side of the Allies. Until it did so, he hoped, and himself made every effort possible, to claim President Wilson's good offices as an intermediary. But the political arguments of Austria-Hungary had ceased to be heard above the clamor. "Germany," in the words of Count Burián, "was fighting, not for her existence, but for her position as a world power," and Austria, already in dissolution, must follow at her heels.

E. F. H.

NEW ENGLAND NOVELIST



William Dudley Pelley, Author of "Drag" (Little Brown).

Fossil Man in Spain

Fossil Man in Spain, by Hugo Obermaier, with an introduction by Henry Fairfield Osborn. Published by the American Museum of Natural History, New York. 25c.

THIS publication is the most recent addition to the substantial number of excellent works in English dealing with the most ancient remains of man and of his handiwork in Europe.

This work, however, possesses peculiar merits. Professor Obermaier is perhaps the greatest authority on the glacial period in the Pyrenean region and has had a more extensive experience in the archaeology of the Iberian peninsula than any other living scholar, except perhaps Henri Breuil.

Not only does this work give a complete description and classification of Spanish sites of the Old Stone Age, but also it contains the most satisfactory correlation of industries and periods throughout Europe and North Africa that has been published up to the present.

Professor Obermaier is almost the first student of the Paleolithic periods who has succeeded in showing the mutual relationships of various Paleolithic cultures as manifested by their geographical distributions. He has traced the various migrations of the carriers of the several industries. In so doing he has brought order out of chaos.

Art of the Cave Men

To the reader whose interest is centered in the remarkable art of the cave men of the glacial retreat, the most fascinating part of Obermaier's book will be that in which he describes the numerous rock paintings of southern and southeastern Spain. Whereas in the cave region of France the Paleolithic art seems to have confined most of

its attention to the delineation of the edible animals, his Spanish contemporaries devoted themselves to the portrayal of typical human figures, not infrequently combined with one another or with animal pictures into genuine groups or compositions.

These human representations are somewhat conventional, but are nevertheless full of life and show very clearly different anatomical types, styles of dress and ornamentation, and the religious and secular activities of life during the late glacial times. One is introduced to animal-hunt, battle scenes and religious dances. He learns the ladies wore knee-length skirts and that wasp-waists and swelling hips were characteristic of ideal feminine figure. One "idyllic scene of peace" shows two men engaged in gathering wild honey from a nest in a hole high up in a cliff. Altogether these little known Spanish mural paintings are far more instructive in regard to the life of Paleolithic man than the few realistic delineations of wild animals which the ancient French artists, with a modesty utterly alien to the modern species, painted in the darkest corners of the most inaccessible subterranean chambers.

Significance of Fossil Skeletons

"Fossil Man in Spain" contains a good appraisal of the significance of the various fossil skeletons which have been found in Europe and elsewhere. It expounds the author's views on questions of chronology—which are conservative without being

antiquated and obsolete. It is to be noted that Professor Obermaier still maintains the skeptical attitude on the question of the authenticity of the pre-glacial (Pliocene) colts, which, as everyone knows, are the flints supposed to have been utilized and chipped by man before he had sufficient skill to fashion easily recognizable implements. At the same time he seems to accept the human origin of the flints discovered in the Foxhall gravel pit in East Anglia, England, which are generally assumed to be of Pliocene date.

In the matter of illustrations, lists of sites, bibliography, etc., this volume is abundantly furnished. It may be unconventional on the part of a book, but the present writer is impelled to remark that it is many a long day since he has seen so large a volume so excellently printed and so lavishly and well illustrated.

Offered to the public at a modest sum, the book is really worth more than its cost. For this we have to thank the high ability of Professor Obermaier and the generosity of the Hispanic Society of America.

R. A. HOOTON.

Round the World in Four Volumes

The World of Today, Edited by Sir Harry Johnston and Dr. Haden Guest. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. In four volumes. 15s. each.

WHO that has read "The World of Today" from the first volume, which begins with France, through the fourth, which ends with Antarctica, where "the population consists chiefly of penguins, most human of birds standing four feet and upward," has been taken pretty well all over the world. And by the help of about 1000 pictures, 50 of them being full-page plates in color, he has seen quite a lot of it. Scenery, architecture, industries, sports, Belgians fishing on horseback, Norwegians waiting with their skis for a train to the nearest mountain, New Yorkers in bathing suits multitudinously enjoying the sea at Coney Island, Japanese in hats like mushrooms industriously planting rice, pass in review before the eyes of the fireside traveler.

For to admire, and for to see.

For to behold this world so wide

It goes without further saying that "The World of Today" is an extensive book, and it should be added that it is an excellently compiled one. Its aim, by report of the jacket, is "to present in a clear and concise way the things every intelligent person would like to know of the various countries and peoples of the world. It embraces every country. Its information is authoritative, and descriptions of the beauty spots and wonder-places of the world are a notable feature."

Philosopher and Friend

Says Sir Harry Johnston himself in the introduction, "It is not of the nature of a guide-book, but rather a philosopher and friend, ready to take readers by the hand and conduct them all over the globe without wearying them with cumbersome details. . . . It is written by some of the foremost experts of travel, men and women of great gifts, not only of swift observation, but also of instant intuition for human interest, and for the facts on which the joy of life is based."

The present reviewer is himself, by virtue of that occupation in a day of many travel-books, something of a fireside traveler; and so, little tolder that he is, has perhaps some warrant to think that he is here being "taken by the hand" to some purpose, and that "The World of Today" carries out reasonably well its

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Offered to the public at a modest sum, the book is really worth more than its cost. For this we have to thank the high ability of Professor Obermaier and the generosity of the Hispanic Society of America.

R. A. HOOTON.

Philosopher and Friend

Says Sir Harry Johnston himself in the introduction, "It is not of the nature of a guide-book, but rather a philosopher and friend, ready to take readers by the hand and conduct them all over the globe without wearying them with cumbersome details. . . . It is written by some of the foremost experts of travel, men and women of great gifts, not only of swift observation, but also of instant intuition for human interest, and for the facts on which the joy of life is based."

The present reviewer is himself, by virtue of that occupation in a day of many travel-books, something of a fireside traveler; and so, little tolder that he is, has perhaps some warrant to think that he is here being "taken by the hand" to some purpose, and that "The World of Today" carries out reasonably well its

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Round the World in Four Volumes

The World of Today, Edited by Sir Harry Johnston and Dr. Haden Guest. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. In four volumes. 15s. each.

WHO that has read "The World of Today" from the first volume, which begins with France, through the fourth, which ends with Antarctica, where "the population consists chiefly of penguins, most human of birds standing four feet and upward," has been taken pretty well all over the world. And by the help of about 1000 pictures, 50 of them being full-page plates in color, he has seen quite a lot of it. Scenery, architecture, industries, sports, Belgians fishing on horseback, Norwegians waiting with their skis for a train to the nearest mountain, New Yorkers in bathing suits multitudinously enjoying the sea at Coney Island, Japanese in hats like mushrooms industriously planting rice, pass in review before the eyes of the fireside traveler.

For to admire, and for to see.

For to behold this world so wide

It goes without further saying that "The World of Today" is an extensive book, and it should be added that it is an excellently compiled one. Its aim, by report of the jacket, is "to present in a clear and concise way the things every intelligent person would like to know of the various countries and peoples of the world. It embraces every country. Its information is authoritative, and descriptions of the beauty spots and wonder-places of the world are a notable feature."

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Of Symphonized-Syncopation

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Feb. 10

THE other day an English school-boy described a fugue as "what you get in a room full of people when all the windows and doors are shut." Although this definition was aimed at another and shorter word, its aptness has given much joy to musicians. As a professional journal says truly enough, there are quite a lot of fugues that might be called one way just as well as the other. Stiffness, of course, is not confined to fugues; there are periods when it seems to pervade the whole of musical art. But let some bold composer open the windows to fresh musical thought and at once there is an outcry.

At the present time, however, the difficulty is not so much to restrain composers from opening windows as to keep them from taking the foot off. And now come the exponents of ragtime, jazz, and symphonized-symphonized, all determined to do their bit in freshening up the musical atmosphere of our staid and stodgy concert halls. The process has actually begun. On two occasions in January, the Savoy-Orchestra, the Savoy-Havana Band and the Boston Augmented Orchestra, assisted by The Savoy-Havana Band and The Boston Orchestra, marched into the very citadel of serious music in London—Queen's Hall—and gave a "pub-lic" concert of symphonized music. The conductor compels the admission that a very large public followed them. At the second concert the only empty seats were those of certain musical critics who had been at the first.

Improved Programs
Some people believe, not without justification, that the most attractive features of all modern art movements are those nice exciting manifestos which invariably arouse one's highest hopes, even if later the literary mountain goes only by a little. Jazz, using that word in a comprehensive sense, also has its preachers. Here again, by the way, one has to admit that the gaily decorated program of the Savoy-Orchestra was in every respect a more entertaining document than those wretched "analytical notes" which one buys at ordinary concerts to find out the names of the pieces. The brisk, syncopated literary style of the "Quick History" of modern dance music was a determined effort in the direction of brighter concert halls.

Most of us already know by heart everything said for or against jazz by musical critics. What have these cynical syncopators to say for themselves? Apparently all it began with, ragtime, which, we are told, "rippled to shreds the sentimentalism of the order of evolution, came jazz proper—[that is the right adjective]—jazz—sheer joy and its expression in music; music which can hardly be whistled and never sung, music which carries you up and gives voice to that love of life which is in everyone, but is so constantly unexpressed. Jazz lets no one else infallibly compelling."

"Symphonized-Syncopation"
Perhaps this paragraph explains why the "solemn blokes" of music object to jazz. To them there is something undignified, almost, indeed, a savor of improvisation, a "harmless" love of life expressed through banjos, saxophones, sousaphones, saraphones and such barbaric whistles. And while admitting that a lot may be said for music which abolishes whistles, they prefer to stand still and whistle with the proud.

The latest and most alarming phase is called symphonized-symphonized. This, it seems, is an entirely new musical development, symphonized-symphonized music today is so specifically written for the orchestra that it has acquired new forms of expression, as related to and compared with ragtime or the old jazz. It, too, is the musical expression of "the gaiety, the liveliness and the rhythmic power of our lives. To say that it is enthusiastic disorganization of music is rubbish." It is perhaps the most interesting part of this jazz manifesto is that which carries the war into the enemies' camp. "Only a small percentage of the people who support the 'arty' really enjoy jazz. If there must be snobs about the arts, let us be snobs about the lively and amusing arts. It will repay many times more than the excited sense of superiority with which we strive to cloak ourselves as contemptuous of the deadly hours of boredom we spend with some of the 'arty' or fake arts. At many concerts, most opera, some classic dances and nearly all pageants, the spectators are suffering, and burning income before the altar of the 'arty' arts. Most dullness be the hall-mark of all things worthwhile."

Dull Nevertheless
Unfortunately, the present writer read this before listening to various examples of symphonized-symphonized, some of which seemed to prove that dullness can be the hall-mark of things not at all worth-while—such as "Fragments of the 'New World'"

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Symphonized-Syncopation
Symphony: With an orchestration of Chromatic Lighting. But let us be duly grateful to these composers from the underworld of music who have rediscovered the appeal of two elements often strangely neglected by overeducated musicians—rhythm and color. Again they have reminded us that the musical atmosphere of our concert halls and opera houses might be less close if only composers would encourage in themselves and their listeners a keener sense of musical humor. At present, their jokes are too often of the unconscious variety. Mr. Olive Bell has pointed out that as Racine, Molière and Boileau gave an easier and less professional gait to French literature by conforming to the tastes and prejudices of the polite society of their time, so the inventors of jazz went to "La Bonne Compagnie" they found in the lounges of great hotels, or transatlantic liners, or "wagons-lits," in music halls, and in expensive motorcars, jazz restaurants, and even cultured composers have sharp ears. They will take symphonized-

The Question of Program Music

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Feb. 2

WHETHER program music will survive is a question not easily answered. Speaking generally, of course modern music seems to be quite opposed to program music; but appearances are sometimes deceptive. For the most part, compositions which are considered to be program music are of the kind which have titles or might have titles, or are, for instance, Francis Poulenc's "Promenade," which aims at expressing all kinds of movements, or Arthur Honegger's "Pacific 231," already famous by its numerous performances. These compositions, however, in some respects, the program music of the past.

Now the question is whether we have to consider these pieces as program music of the future and whether this kind of music has further possibilities. For not only Schönberg and his followers, but also Stravinsky, though in another sense, aim at detaching music from literary purposes and giving us only pure music. All that is contradictory in texture obviously contradicts what is programmatic.

From which it may be concluded that it is impossible to answer the question posed. Of course, there is a kind of program music which may be regarded as defunct. Part of Richard Strauss' tone poems will certainly disappear, if they have not gone already; but there are others like "Till Eulenspiegel" which still preserve their freshness.

Musical Substance Determines
Looking for the cause of this phenomenon, we find that it is the very substance of music which, with or without any program, determines its fate. Substance, however, is not only what the layman call melody; there are instrumental and coloristic ideas which remain fresh and alive, provided they do not overshadow the melody and its rhythm are infallibly compelling.

If some tone poems by Richard Strauss have not lost their musical value, certainly all that has been directly inspired by him has gone or is destined to go. This is certainly the case with E. von Reznicek's tone poems, one of which was performed at the latest concert of the Berlin Staatsoper, conducted by Erich Kleiber. This musical picture bears the title of "Symphonized-Syncopation," a name invented by the poet Adalbert von Chamisso. But the tone poet pretends that his composition has nothing to do with this poem. Reznicek's works are performed so often that they are beginning to tire of them. Yet his hand is very light, and he is never at a loss in carrying out the effects he aims at. He always keeps at a distance from Richard Strauss, though ready to go even further than he does.

The great difference between Reznicek and Strauss lies in the fact that the latter is apparently sincere and the inventor of all the resources of program music, whereas Reznicek, in spite of the rich colors of his tone poem, must be considered as a very clever imitator of Strauss without any genuine feeling. It was therefore very interesting to hear, immediately after a simple Haydn symphony, which, evidently not without a program, was so full of real music that it left Reznicek far behind, and aroused loud applause.

A Quartet by Alexander Tansman

There is an international language of music which has outlived its time. The language of Debussy, who certainly was a great composer, is taken up again. Debussy has been called a classic. His classicism, however, is not of the kind which we have known.

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syncopation and exploit its possibilities—especially on the harmonic side, scarcely touched as yet—beyond the ken of those who stumbled on a good thing and now obviously do not know what to do with it.

The other day some original jazz, "written by a musician of high rank," and played in a London studio by a pianist whose reputation is world-wide, caused Mr. Robin H. Legge to write: "In my own mind I have no doubt that the pianist and composer of this music that I heard are at the opening of a new era. The compositions are a kind of twentieth-century Chopin. They have the rhythm, in all its endless variety, the charm, the melodic impulse of a latter-day Chopin, a post-war Chopin that is; they are superb piano music, and they are scored for what we call so stupidly a jazz band. After the Gershwin 'Rhapsody in Blue'—these pieces—I heard seven—are the first serious efforts to bring jazz into line."

Such picturesque music is eminently suited to a conductor. Here his almost

ever, is not of a kind that can serve as a guide for the future. The manner of Debussy are too characteristic for simple imitation. The Polish composer Alexander Tansman, although living in Paris, is behind the times, for he uses Debussy's idiom. This became evident at the performance of his quartet by the Roth Quartet, that chamber music association, which, after a tour including London and Paris, has returned to Berlin, continuing to play both old and new music with a refinement of sound and rhythm hardly to be surpassed. Many people think the interpretation of so-called classical music is fixed forever. That this is not true was proved by the appearance of the pianist, Wilhelm Kempff, who is an outstanding figure among the players of his instrument. I have never heard Bach and Beethoven performed in this manner before. But it was wholly convincing. Kempff is a musician absorbed by old music, but full of life and feeling, and he translates his knowledge into a language full of imaginative and expressive power. It is simply astonishing how he obtains the effects of old playing in an arrangement made by himself of a partita for lute of Bach, and how he works out not only the outlines of a Bach fugue, but also the sonorities contained in it. All this is done without the aid of any kind of mechanical device, and the transparency of this music, it is a wholly individual interpretation of what passes for typical.

Boston Symphony in Russian Program

THE program of the seventeenth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Boston, was: Glazunov—Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla"; Liszt—Symphony No. 8 in E flat, op. 83; Liszt—Three pieces for orchestra: "Kikimora," "The Enchanted Lake," "Baba-Yaga"; Glazunov—Overture-Fantasia, "Romeo and Juliet."

Glazunov's long winded symphony was played for the first time in Boston. It is one of those works which command a certain amount of respect, if only for their conscientious workmanship. The composition of such a symphony requires patience in a high degree, but the same virtue is demanded of the hearer. Certainly Mr. Copland's symphony, played here last week, is full of defects, but many of them are excusable on the ground of inexperience. Glazunov seems, however, not to have grown wiser with the years, and after playing with portentous gravity, his music is sonorous, there is here and there a passage of felicitous harmonization, but the thematic material is of the most characterless and its development according to time-honored German traditions and formulas is tiresome.

Ladoff's Three Pieces
Ladoff's three pieces for orchestra are another matter. They are cast in smaller mold and although the music is of the kind which they are slight, the composer, because of their small dimensions, is never at a loss for material which is both interesting and diverting. The orchestra-

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Edgar S. Kelley's 'Pilgrim's Progress'

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Feb. 23

EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY, just before sailing for England, talked with me on a number of subjects, among them his musical miracle play, "The Pilgrim's Progress," which is to be brought out at Covent Garden, London, March 12. Mr. Kelley has heard his work per-



EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY

formed at least twice in his own country on the large scale, which the score calls for, being on both occasions the guest of the organizations giving it. Now he is to hear it done under British auspices in an impressive way, and he again appears in the role of guest of honor.

He heard "The Pilgrim's Progress" at the original production at the May Festival in Cincinnati, in 1916. Eugene Ysaÿe conducting; he heard it at a jubilee concert of the New York Oratorio Society in this city, Walter Damrosch conducting; and he is about to hear it at a special radio-cast performance by the Wollverhampton and Birmingham choirs in London, Joseph Lewis conducting.

Mr. Kelley told me that as a child, living in Sparta, Wis., a translated New England town, he came into contact with the religious and literary traditions of Bunyan's allegory; and he said that he cherished them in his fancy as material for musical illustration from the very beginning of his studies. He spoke of the great pleasure he felt when one day a libretto was offered to him on the subject. That was Elizabeth Hodgkinson's work, designed for performance on the stage, and from it he drew the text for the seven scenes of his cantata, namely: "The City of Destruction," "The Wicket Gate," "The Valley of Humiliation," "Vanity Fair," "The Delectable Mountains," "The Crossing of the River," and "The Celestial City."

In her drama, the author carries out many ideas which Mr. Kelley said he had always entertained, such as putting Atheist, Mr. Worldly Wise-

Bernard Shaw's "Candida," after a successful run at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater, New York, has moved to the Eltinge Theater for a limited engagement.

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man, and Madam Bubble in Vanity Fair. He noted that he wrote the cantata on a thematic plan, giving to each character a typical melody, and he mentioned a case of blending four themes together—those of Madam Bubble, Atheist, Mr. Worldly Wise-man, and Mr. Money-love—when Christian and Hopeful are thrust out of the fair.

Speaking of his methods of composition generally, Mr. Kelley explained that he had always utilized the fundamental theories of the German, French, and Italian masters. Wagner he spoke of as the climax of German music. As a young man, he went through all the operas of the "Ring" tetralogy, studying them motive by motive; so that when he first heard them performed in 1873 in Munich, he was ready to judge their merits. What Wagner did, in his view, was to work out opera composition on the plan of a classic sonata.

Mr. Kelley was educated in Germany and learned much from Max Seifritz, a friend of Wagner and of Berlioz. Seifritz advised him to keep his eyes open for what is fine in all schools and in all periods. One of his early scores in which he has lately renewed his interest is his incidental music for Shakespeare's "Macbeth." This he completely lost some years ago, by lending it to a friend. He recovered it partly from memory and partly from certain fragments that survived amongst his papers; and today it stands as a work representing both the thought of his youth and that of his maturity. "Macbeth" has never been performed in its present version. In the incantation scene he has developed a crescendo for light and sound, in combination with the action of the play, which he referred to as a good deal of a novelty.

British Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Feb. 17

WHEN "The War Case," which is playing to good houses at Wyndham's Theater, London, is taken off, it will be followed by "The Man With a Heart," with Gerald Du Maurier and Marie Löhr in the cast.

Barry Y. Jackson has taken over the Kingsway Theater, London, where he will revive Bernard Shaw's "Cesar and Cleopatra."

A new three-act farce by Kehle Howard entitled "Lord Babs" is to be produced by Martin Henry. As soon as the present run of "Car-nival," at the New Theater, London, finishes, Matheson Lang will put on "The Tyrant," in which he will play the part of King Boris, with Isabel Elsom in the cast.

The Q. Theater at New Bridge, London, will give "The Barton Mysteries" on the termination of the run of the new play, "The Fraud." A new play by Miss Tennysen Jesse, "Any House," will be produced by Dennis Eagle and H. M. Harwood during the second week in March, at the Royalty. "The Vortex" will move then to some other theater.

"Fidelity" is to be transferred from His Majesty's to the Strand, and it is probable that another musical comedy, a Canadian piece called "Lumber Love" will be seen there. Following that, Joe Collins will probably be there in the musical comedy, "Frasquita," by Franz Lehar.

When John Barrymore's six weeks of "Hamlet" are finished at the Haymarket, A. A. Milne's new play, "Armadine, or Business First," will be produced there by Frederick Harrison. It sounds as if Robert Loraine will have a part after his own heart in "The Buccaneers," a swashbuckling play of the seventeenth century. The action of this high comedy in three acts, as it is called, passes in Central America and London.

"The Rivals" is to be revived on March 5 at the Lyric Theater, Ham-mersmith.

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Vagrancy and Literature

THE other day I was told of one of our modern authors who has (so it was said) cut himself off from the conveniences and annoyances of our modern civilization and gone to some outlandish foreign place in search of local color for his next novel. The information brought to memory several instances of men who had done something similar without the apparent purpose of becoming authors, the stories of whose wanderings when put in print made delightful reading. From that my thoughts wandered out on an excursion of their own to find the Vagrant in literature. Did not, Herodotus travel many miles in order to secure material for his history? Did not good Ben Jonson find it over the fairs from Westminster to Cambridge, thence to Stratford, and room to suit his fancy in the south of England, meeting many jolly good fellows who furnished him with lively and lovely conversation, grist for his mill? Did not that beloved vagabond, Oliver Goldsmith, foot it and flit it over the countryside and work out a view of human life that emerged in "The Vicar of Wakefield"? Did not Joseph Conrad traverse oceans as a means to lifting the veil on the mysterious and perfumed East? Did not—but there! I must make my selections.

I shall begin with Goldsmith, because he is one of the most conspicuous examples. He kept no accurate record of his travels, but he has been tracked from place to place by his letters. "Whenever," he says, "I approached a peasant's house toward night-fall, I played one of my most merry tunes, and that procured me not only a lodging, but subsistence for the next day." To Paris, to Switzerland, thence over the Alps to Italy, seeing Florence, Verona, Mantua, and Milan, and finally back to England. His poem, "The Traveller," is the fruit of these wanderings.

The impressive thing, I think, is the production of that immortal novel, "The Vicar of Wakefield." How comes it that the author who had moved between garret and tavern; between bachelor's lodgings and clubs, should have written so correctly and characteristically of the English home? Where had he seen all this gentle wisdom, this consideration and respect, this mild and moving sorrow and ineffable sanctity which he distills into his domestic picture? We may search in vain for a representation of domestic life so minute and faithful, its perfection approaches the accuracy and beauty of a Dutch picture. Again and again in the story there are strokes of vividness and naturalness that, like tendrils round the reader's heart, and make him think that the providence that led this author in his wanderings, and inspired his pen to write such a prose-lyric, was the quiet beauty and exquisite loveliness of the heart's true home against a background of vagrancy.

To our most cherished and respectable Borrow we turn for descriptions of the rural districts of England and Wales. Cribbed and cabined in the dust and din of the modern city, bored by the fashionable novel of conventional society, what delight can equal the release into the spaciousness and freshness of "Lavengro," "Romney Rye," "Wild Wales," and the "Bible in Spain"? Borrow takes us out into the open air, where the clouds billow and the sky is unstained, where trees bloom and piping voices are astir. In his company there is always "a wind on the heath." The reader returns from an evening with Borrow feeling as if he had been cleansed.

If I could have given to the some one faculty of George Borrow, I should ask for the gift of his wonderful eyes. I like to go with him into a town or a small village. He sees everything worth seeing; and, what is better, he sees beyond the things he describes. If he meets an old lady who in appearance is only an animated clod, he extracts from her lips arresting speech—it might be the voice of a person from another planet. If Borrow enters an inn you feel the landlord is no ordinary person, the motley crowd possesses something new and strange. Take this picture of the Devil's Bridge:

"You see a modern looking bridge, bestriding a deep chasm or cleft to the south-east, over it lies the point to Pont Eryd. That, however, is not the Devil's Bridge—but about twenty feet below that bridge, and completely overhung by it, don't you see a shadowy spectral object, something like a bow, which likewise bestrides the chasm? You do? Well—that shadowy, spectral object is the celebrated Devil's Bridge. . . . Gaze on the horrid seething pool, or cauldron, the gloomy volcanic slit, and the spectral Devil's Bridge for about three minutes, allowing a minute to each. Then scramble up the bank again and repair to your inn, and have no more sight-seeing that day, for you have seen enough! And if pleasant recollections of those views do not haunt you afterwards through your life . . . I say boldly that you must be a very unpoetical person indeed!"

In Borrow's style his photographic and artistic power blend beautifully; he transmogrified and transformed his scenes and persons. Consider the passage:

"There's night and day, brother, both sweet things; sun, moon and stars, brother, all sweet things; there's likewise the wind on the heath."

The reader feels the burgeoning beauty of those words; it is as though something were struggling through the prose; the beauty and music of it answer the craving within us, the deep longing to picture the freedom of moorland and fresh air.

What of that wandering wail of the streets, Francis Thompson? One thinks of him ambling along; his fish basket slung over his shoulder, with "Ecclesiastical" in one pocket and Blake in the other, and often hungry. And of all men this wail of the world finds London not a City of Dreadful Night, but discovers a shyness, Jacob's Ladder touching earth at Charing Cross, and a Choir of Angels on its musical rungs! Jean Paul Richter in one of his flights of fancy conducts a man on a journey through the universe, showing him the marvels. Wonder after wonder unrolls itself before the traveler, smiting the man into awestruck silence. But when the great nebula of Orion swings before his eyes he bursts out, "Stop! Enough! So it is when we take up 'The Hound of Heaven' and discover the many splendored radiance of Francis Thompson. The padding of the Celestial Huntsman's feet, by the poet's strange device of rhythm, lives in the consciousness. This tramp of genius has embroidered the tapestry of English literature with its richest imagery.

Another lover of the highway that stretches out to nowhere in particular is William H. Davis. His vagrant life, his bursting into song, his rise to fame, is a thrilling story. One is astonished, and in a sense awestruck, at his lyric quality. Happy, indeed, would any editor be to receive poetry like this:

How I have waited for this day,
When thou, sweet Spring, art three weeks old;
And I can hear that strange, sweet voice
That lifts the wonder of the world;
That bids the heart of old and young
To sing an echo to that song,
Which cries to "Cuckoo!" in every grove.

When I who did not smile before,
Must laugh outright for love!

My selection is just a nest of chirping, singing birds! But one recalls others like Norman Kemp, D. J. Nicol, J. E. Patterson, whose contributions to literature are by no means insignificant. It remains that we point to a few characteristics of the quartet upon whom our choice has fallen.

Piest of all the vagrant is a thinker. His type of mentality, it would appear, has led him to do the unconventional thing. He is more after settling up than settling down, as the rock of men do. How much of his productivity is due to that decisive and elusive thing called temperament? It is difficult to say. But assuredly the quality of his insight into human life is a matter of thought. It is no superficial message that these vagrants deliver; it is profound and sincere, and with veracity that attract and hold. Vitality, not confectionery, is what we meet in their books.

They are reporters of human experience, but what is better, they are lovers and lovers. Whether admiring a parish pump, or peering into a pond ("that contains marvels as staggering as solar systems"), or measuring a fish, or laughing at a donkey, or looking at "the lark that raves in his windy heights above a

cloud," it is the power of appreciation that apprehends them. The arrest is an invisible but vital one. They meet men on the common human level, and the responses and reactions they receive are unguessed and natural. While their reports and descriptions give us many a vicarious holiday in the country, they also induct us into the Temple of Humanity.

The Last Stage Coach
(Maine—1911)

To ride twelve miles took two long hours or over.
But roads were fringed with fern and sweet with clover.

The roads so dry with dust and deep with sand
Led through the sweetest woods in all the land.

And four strong horses (were there four or eight?)
Just ambled easily—and we were late.

That coach was pictured o'er with quaint designs
And built on old-time standard stage coach lines.

The driver perched aloft, and in the back
The trunks were loaded in a bulging rack.

So, velvet-cushioned through the woods of Maine
We drove on roads no stage will touch again.

And we dreamed back a hundred years ago
When people dressed like portraits traveled so.

That stage is now stored carefully away
With precious relics of a former day.

But of the relics which I keep with me
There's nothing quainter than that memory.

Marion Steward.

The Setting of Hardy's Scenes

The birthplace of Thomas Hardy, an unpretentious low cottage thatched in the beautiful Dorset way, lies in an almost secret and very tiny village, Lower Bockampton, a mile and a half east of Dorchester, and not far from the line of the Roman vicinal road from that town to Salisbury.

If you draw a broad-angled "V," and lay it on its side, with the point towards the west, and the lower arm running almost due east and west, you will have the conditions of nature which produced those Wessex novels and poems which have become the heritage of England. The "V," whose apex should rest somewhere near the glorious hilltop of Egdon (about ten miles west of Dorchester), represents the chalk skeleton of western Dorset. Between its arms are the rich, well-watered valleys, the Greenwood Tree, the Great Dairies, and those churches whose architecture influenced Hardy as a young man. Hardly more than a stone's throw away from Lower Bockampton is Melstock (Stinsford). The turns at its entrance-gate have been drawn by him. Pipes and other musical instruments like those that gave joy to the Melstock choir hang in the vestry of Weatherbury (Puddletown) Church, four miles or so.

In a ten-mile circle round Dorchester lived half Hardy's characters, stand half his scenes. "Far from the Madding Crowd" is chiefly staged at Puddletown; "The Trumpet-Major" at Dorchester, Suther Pole, and Weymouth; "The Well-Beloved" at Portland. Most of the short stories and nearly all the poems fall within the circle, while Tess, wandering over the face of the Wessex, came often into the neighborhood of Hardy's home, "Yalbury." Yellam, or Yellham, Woods, which are often referred to, are walls of rhododendrons (flaming in season) on each side the main road close to Stinsford.

If you expand the ten-mile circle a little you will find the same loving and minute familiarity; Eilshamstead at Corfe Castle; Lady Constantine and her young astronomer on the tower in Charlchore Park; the Woodlanders in Blackmore Vale, "a deep country, full of pasture," and, in a season like the present, feet rather than inches deep in mud; and, often, into the neighborhood of Regis), and in the cottage at Ever-shot lately made ridiculous by a company of film actors in preposterous comic-opera clothes, with paint and powder almost more than skin-deep.

But anyone, it might be argued, could use real places, wholly or in part, as backgrounds—though it might be much more strongly argued that not everyone could use them even mechanically with such skill as Thomas Hardy's. He has felt the places and the people; they are part of him; they are part of whatever he bids them to be; they are not mere descriptive words. He says of the Wessex Poems that they "are in a large degree dramatic or personative in conception." He, as it might be a chorus in "The Dynasts," has interpreted them, yet without losing inwardly.

So much for humanity, so much for understanding of the places and people round that remarkable birthplace. For the rest, go to Rainbarrow (a mile or more from Bockampton) and behold the majestic Eden Heath. At this time of year you may yet see the blue autumn-crocus gleaming in the sombre wastes, and fungi—green, scarlet, brown, purple, yellow, sometimes leopards, sometimes bright flames. No one who has not felt "Edon" and read the first pages of "The Return of the Native" knows anything about the birthplace of Thomas Hardy.

F. J. Harvey Darton, in T. P. and Cassell's Weekly.



Xochipilli, of the Aztec Mythology

L'Origine dell' Uomo

Traduzione italiana dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

UNO scrittore, in un numero recente di una rivista inglese, si dichiara incapace di accettare la teoria dell'evoluzione quale spiegazione della creazione dei mortali. Egli è dell'opinione, che noi non abbiamo ragione alcuna per credere che l'evoluzione, così come è comunemente intesa, essendosi svolta in ordinato procedere attraverso milioni di secoli finì produrre l'uomo mortale, possa cessare dopo il raggiungimento del suo scopo, e che il fatto del suo cessare costituisca una confutazione completa dell'intera teoria dell'evoluzione. Inoltre, egli è del parere che l'uomo, quale entità separata, fu creato dal potere divino, poiché solo in questo modo egli può spiegare la sua superiorità sopra le specie inferiori. Questo autore non trova nella teoria dell'evoluzione nessuna spiegazione della più alta intelligenza dell'uomo e della sua immortalità.

Queste vedute saranno approvate da coloro che considerano la creazione come materiale, ma non soddisferranno in alcun modo coloro che considerano la creazione come spirituale, cioè coloro che accettano, come storia della vera creazione, il racconto del primo capitolo della Genesi, anziché quello del secondo. E gli Scienziati Cristiani non accetteranno la concezione dell'uomo come materiale, benché considerino l'uomo una creazione individuale, cioè una entità individuale che Dio conserva eternamente, e che ha dominio sopra le creature inferiori, idee minori della divina Mente.

"L'uomo," dice Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 591) è "l'idea composta dello Spirito infinito; l'immagine spirituale e la somiglianza di Dio; la piena rappresentazione della Mente." Evidentemente, non sarebbe possibile che l'immagine di Dio, Spirito infinito, fosse in possesso delle qualità comunemente attribuite alla materia; poiché Spirito e materia non hanno niente in comune. Qualunque si consideri essere l'origine e lo sviluppo del cosiddetto uomo fisico o mortale, non ha niente in comune con lo Spirito infinito, il creatore di ogni realtà.

Si può domandare: Se lo Spirito infinito, l'unico creatore, ha creato tutto, e se questa creazione è infinita e spirituale, come può essere stata originata la cosiddetta creazione materiale? La risposta è doppia. L'infinità della creazione spirituale esclude la possibilità di un'altra creazione. E, dall'altra parte, ciò che non esiste come realtà, non poteva in alcun modo aver avuto un creatore. Ciò vuol dire che l'irreale non poteva aver avuto origine. Riguardo all'accettabilità

dell'evoluzione come spiegazione dell'origine d'un mortale, Mrs. Eddy dice a pagina 547 di Science and Health: "Nella storia della mortalità, la teoria evolutiva di Darwin, da un punto di vista materiale, è più coerente della maggior parte delle teorie. In poche parole, questa è la teoria di Darwin—che la Mente produce il suo opposto, la materia, e dà alla materia il potere di ricreare l'universo, incluso l'uomo. L'evoluzione materiale implica che la grande Causa Prima deve divenire materiale, ed in seguito deve, o ritornare alla Mente, o cadere in polvere o nel niente."

L'impossibilità dello Spirito a produrre la materia, o della materia a produrre lo Spirito, è manifesta. Forse che Gesù Cristo non ha risolto una volta per tutte questa questione nelle sue istruzioni a Nicodemo quella notte famosa quando egli venne a interrogare il Maestro? "Cio che è nato della carne è carne; ma ciò che è nato dello Spirito è spirito." Queste parole non lasciano alcuna possibilità per un creatore comune. Perciò l'uomo spirituale, in quanto immagine di Dio, nega l'esistenza o la realtà di un altro uomo, l'uomo materiale, l'opposto dell'uomo creato da Dio.

E da lamentarsi che lo scrittore in questione, dopo aver affermato la sua creazione dell'uomo quale creazione separata, non offra una spiegazione dell'origine dell'uomo che sia in alcun modo soddisfacente. Invece di riconoscere lo Spirito quale creatore infinito, che tutto pervade e che è ovunque presente, egli mette innanzi una sostanza intangibile, chiamata etere, sconosciuta e, secondo le apparenze, non conoscibile. Evidentemente, da una sorgente così indefinita, non si poteva evolvere una creazione definita e reale.

Non vi è dunque una vera evoluzione? È la creazione fissata, statica e completa? La Scienza Cristiana insegna che l'evoluzione spirituale è l'unica degna del divino creatore; che in questa creazione le infinite idee della Mente, che costituiscono il vero universo, sono sempre in processo di sviluppo. Queste idee infinite, che costituiscono l'uomo e l'universo, sono perfette ed eterne, ed esprimono le qualità divine senza avere relazione colla materia, o con la creazione di essa. Questa è la vera evoluzione, la sviluppo di universo degno della divina origine—di un universo che non contiene fattore dissimile da Dio. L'uomo nell'immagine di Dio è l'uomo in questa creazione di idee perfette. L'individualità dell'uomo è spirituale e indistruttibile, poiché l'uomo, reale, è una creazione individuale, che mal perde la sua vera identità.

Man's Origin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WRITER in a current issue of an English magazine states his unwillingness to accept the theory of evolution as explanatory of the creation of mortals. He holds that we have no reason to believe that evolution, as is commonly held, having developed in orderly procession through eons of time until it produced mortal man, could cease after the accomplishment of its purpose; and that the fact of its cessation constitutes complete disproof of the whole scheme of evolution. Moreover, he holds that man as a separate entity was created by the divine power, for in this way only can he account for his superiority over the lower kingdoms. This author finds in the theory of evolution no provision for the introduction of the higher intelligence of man, or his immortality.

These views will find approval with those who look upon creation as material, but they will in no degree satisfy those who regard creation as spiritual—that is to say, those who accept the account of the first chapter of Genesis, rather than that of the second chapter, as the story of the true creation. And Christian Scientists will not agree with the concept of man as material, even though holding to the fact of man as an individual creation—that is, as an individual entity which God maintains eternally, and having dominion over all lower creatures, the lesser ideas of divine Mind.

Man, says Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 591), is "the compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind." Manifestly, the image of God, who is infinite Spirit, could by no possibility be possessed of the qualities commonly attributed to matter; for Spirit and matter have nothing in common. Whatever may be regarded as the origin and development of the so-called physical or mortal man, it has nothing in common with infinite Spirit, the creator of all reality.

How, one may ask, if infinite Spirit, the only creator, created all, and that creation is infinite and spiritual, could the material creation, so called, have originated? The answer is twofold. The infinity of the spiritual creation precludes the possibility of another creation. And again, that which has no existence as reality could by no possibility have had a creator. That is to say, unreality can have no origin.

Regarding the acceptability of evolution as an explanation of the origin of a mortal, Mrs. Eddy says on page 547 of Science and Health: "In its history of mortality, Darwin's theory of evolution from a material basis is more consistent than most theories. Briefly, this is Darwin's theory—that Mind produces its opposite, matter, and endues matter with power to recreate the universe, including man. Material evolution implies that the great First Cause must become material, and afterwards must either return to Mind or go down into dust and nothingness."

The impossibility of Spirit producing matter, or matter Spirit, is manifest. Did not Christ Jesus settle this for all time in his instructions to Nicodemus on that famous night when he came to inquire of the Master? "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit," leaves no possibility of a common creator. Therefore spiritual man as the image of God denies the existence or reality of another man—material, the opposite to the man of God's creation.

The essayist in question, after so broadly asserting his belief in man as a separate creation, falls grievously in offering an explanation of man's origin that is in any wise satisfactory. Instead of recognizing Spirit as the infinite creator, all-pervading and ever present, he posits some intangible substance called ether, unknown and apparently unknowable. Manifestly, from so indefinite a source there could not evolve a creation definite and real.

Is there, then, no true evolution? Is creation fixed, static, and complete? Christian Science teaches that spiritual evolution is the only unfolding worthy the divine creator; that in this creation the infinite ideas of Mind, which constitute the true universe, are always in process of unfolding. These infinite ideas, which constitute man and the universe, are perfect and eternal, expressing the divine qualities, having no relation to or cognizance of matter. This is true evolution, the unfolding of a universe worthy of its divine origin.

Christian Science, which contains no factor unlike God, Man in God's image is included in this creation of perfect ideas. The individuality of man is spiritual and indistruttibile, for the real man is an individual creation, never losing his true identity.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)

"Wind's Trail I Am Seeking!"

The location of forests in New Mexico and Arizona is largely a matter of the force and direction of prevailing winds. These tend to draw along the chutes prepared for them by the cumbers of the Continental Divide. From the gulfs of California and Mexico, great wind rivers go over with enormous freightage of silt-laden clouds. Surcharged, they pile and topple and carom against the raking ranges and give down the precious ballast of the rain. Or the wind leaves them in feeble, like great barges becalmed in mid-air, until they darken and run together and reveal the true nature of clouds. On the miraculous floor of the air the rain stands upright between the mountains. In pure, shadowed crannies it stretches from cumbre to cumbre. "White blossom clouds, clouds like the plains!" says the Rain-senz of the Sia.

Then the checked mass begins to bellow for the wind, Thoma! Thoma! the voice of the Rain standing! Into its cavernous blueness the People of the Lightning send their sepiant-darting arrows. Around the roots of the junipers the rain makes slithering yellow rainbows. It engulfs in its acquiescence the great Corn Plant rejoices. From some far pasture of the sky the wind comes hurrying. Oh, then, to see the Rain walking!

Trailing rainbow veils, it moves between the ranges, thundering and shining. "It stands, the great howl stands on the summits of the mountains!" sings the Rain-cloud clan. As the moving weight of moisture thins, the wind catches it again, rolls up the suspended particles as children roll snowballs, glimmering, rounded. As cloud it sails again the great wind rivers.

Thus the march of the fall trees is with the wind along the trend of the tall mountains striking diagonally across from the turn of the Rio Grande to the Grand Cañon, with scattered patches wherever the cumbers are high enough to drag down the clouds as snow, and hold it as much for the pines.

A little to the west of the Continental Divide, from the Fort Apache Reservation to the country of the Hualapai along the Colorado, the tall drops off in broken ridges, along the Rim of the Mogollon Mesa. North of the Rim it lifts in alternate patches of grasslands and forest which exhibit the wide spacing and monotony of type characteristic of arid regions. Both the grass and the trees run with the wind in patterns that on a European map would measure states and empires, reduced by the whole scale of the country's intimacy. Once you have accepted the scale, it is as easy to be far, far with a grass-plot the size of Rhode Island or a plantation of yellow pines half as big as Belgium, as with the posy-plots of your garden. This world of about the eight-thousand or nine-thousand feet levels, or above ten thousand feet there is little difference between the forest cover of New Mexico and that of the Colorado Rockies. The Douglas spruce, by whose root, according to the Tewa, the first men climbed up from the under-world, flourishes on these altitude islands . . . and innumerable

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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studies being included: land economics, history, literary, commercial geography, art and while attention will be paid to sources of immigration while through these countries.

W. E. Lough, dean of the school of extramural teaching, said that the success of the expedition. The faculty will be made up of teachers from a number of eastern colleges. The expedition will be divided, in order to make it possible to take special courses in different fields.

The Commonwealth

Students.

♦ ♦ ♦

a of the Royal Mail Line,
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♦ ♦

om the United States.

Manufactures from New
other eastern states, to
a are reported to be
suddenly. Success in com-
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careful study of the
exporters explain

governing the imports into certain South American countries are unusually low. Prices are unusually low, and customs duties are paid on those ports are paid on every violation of

...acking, marking and
...they detect.
...hosiery manufac-
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...ld up a new market
...products since the
...New Zealand sold

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; oil issues advance
on merger reports

to them by the pro-
made by those com-
Bonds: Irregular; Pan-American 6s
active.
Foreign Exchanges: Firm; sterling
rallies over a cent.
Cotton: Quiet and steady; firm
southern spot markets.
Sugar: Higher; commission houses

High	Low	Last Change
54	53½	53½ - ½

87.4	42	43	-1
87.4	85	86 1/2	-1 1/2
26 3/4	218	223 1/2	+3 1/2
12 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	+1 1/2
4 1/4	33 1/2	34	+1
24 1/4	44 1/2	44	-1/2
85 1/2	81 1/4	84 1/2	+3 1/2
95 1/2	105 1/2	108 1/2	+3

1251, 1261, +11 32 cents
43 413, 414, 415, 114
96 947, 954, 7 38
247 323, 34
151 45, 45, - 31
251 1221, 1225, + 38
133 1227, 1233, +14
100 883, 883, -114

3	49	53	23	24
3	25	25	3	3
3	11	11	11	11
3	77	77	77	77
3	75	75	84	97
3	27	27	27	27
3	10	10	11	11
3	136	136	136	136

The C. S. Industrial Alcohol Company today reduced the New York price of completely denatured alcohol available to the trade as C. D. 5, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a gallon to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a gallon for carload lot in drums. As New York is now a producing point the reduction which represents the freight charge from the former nearest export point.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS
 Minneapolis & St. Louis January gross
 was \$1,382,298, compared with \$1,202,219
 in January, 1924. Net after operating
 expenses was \$245,458. Gross earnings
 in the third week of February were
 \$290,000.

12%	12%	1%
21%	21%	1%
14%	14%	1%
28%	29	+1
28%	28%	1%
64%	64%	1%
1%	1%	1%
18%	18%	1%

Operating income increasing \$243,176 to \$1,858,260. Gross revenues of \$7,747,300 gained \$590,383. Surplus after charges was \$601,683, compared with \$358,768 a year ago.

HILL ROADS IMPROVE
January net operating incomes of both the Great

75 86½ + 1¼
18½ 75 + 2½
49 49 —
35¼ 35¼ — 2¼
72½ 74¼ + 1½

Pacific show improvement over the Northern last year. Great Northern reports an increase to \$308,015 from \$552,038 and Northern Pacific \$760,086 compared with \$509,420 a year ago

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE
Michigan Bell Telephone Co.

shares; bonds, the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, reports net \$3,745,509 after charges and taxes, compared with \$2,350,192 in 1923.



ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

MASSACHUSETTS

Quincy
(Continued)
Specialists in
"Complete Home Furnishings"
Colonial Period and High-Grade
Furniture Our Specialty
W. G. Shaw
ON THE SQUARE
Quincy, Mass.

STYLE SHOW
MARY C. CLAPP R. LOUISE WHITE
will display
Distinctive Spring Merchandise
at
B. Louise White's Shop
March 4 at 8 P. M.
84 Beale Street Wollaston

LINCOLN
FORDSON
CARS—TRUCKS—TRACTORS
Atlantic Motors, Inc.
Authorized Dealer
Sales and Service
Telephone Granite 4230
50 BEALE ST., WOLLASTON

SUN "PROOF" PAINT
WATERSPAR VARNISH
DUTCH BOY LEAD
Let us help you with your paint problems.
WESTLAND'S
1555 Hancock St. Tel. Granite 1184

KINCAID'S
GOOD FURNITURE
RUGS PIANOS VICTROLAS
BEDDING
1495 HANCOCK ST. TEL. GRANITE 1200

BADGER BROS.
GARAGE
Chevrolet Sales and Service. Authorized
Ford and Packard Service.
770 ADAMS STREET
Telephone Granite 2704 and 130-W

If You Need Extra Hours
use the economical services of the
Old Colony Laundry
Phone Granite 5000

TAYLOR HAT SHOP
Your Patronage Is Invited
74 MAPLE STREET

HARRIET'S SPECIALTY SHOP
New and distinctive creations in Hand Made
Hats for Gold, Designer for special order
work submitted and made in our own
platinum works.
17 Beale St., Wollaston Granite 3034-M

THE DOUBLE DEE
Delicious Home Made Opera Pudding, 80c per pound
D. BROWN
31 Edgewood Circle BROWN 0451-R

TALBOT-QUINCY, INC.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
Clothing, Hatters, Furnishings
FRED P. CRONIN
PAINTING AND
DECORATING
Telephone Wollaston 718

William Patterson, Florist
Store—1434 Hancock St., Quincy
Greenhouse—32 So. Central Ave., Wollaston
Telephone Granite 0324-W and 0392-R

WELLS G. RUGGLES
Real Estate Insurance
1801 Hancock Street Tel. Granite 006

THE GRACE SPECIALTY SHOP
New Spring Models in Cost and Dress. After-
noon and evening (except Monday afternoon).
28 Fenimore Rd., Wollaston. Granite 0257-M

WILLIAMS FRITZ
JEWELER
1543 Hancock Street Telephone Connection

MACKENZIE & FOSTER
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Fixtures and Supplies—Motor Repairs
8 Clarendon Street Granite 4223

G. G. GRANT CO.
GROCERIES, MEATS AND PROVISIONS
403 Hancock St., Norfolk, Iowa
Free Delivery

Nine Granite Street
Unusual Gifts for Every Occasion
MRS. F. L. CHEEVER

Somerville
PRICES REASONABLE
THE TAYLOR
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing & Repairing
Promptly Done
128 HIGHLAND AVE., SOMERVILLE, MASS.

DIAMOND MARKET
HIGH QUALITY—LOW PRICES
114 Mayfield Street—Magon Square
Tel. Somerset 240-W
203 Highland Avenue
Tel. Somerset 1004
311 Somerville Avenue
Tel. Somerset 0282-W
Free delivery in Somerville

J. A. MARSH
COAL COMPANY
38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0319

MILLINERY
MRS. JOSEPHINE LITTLEFIELD
13 Teale Avenue, West Somerville
Tel. Somerset 2129-J

Springfield
DYGERT PRINTING COMPANY
121 DOWNTOWN ST.
Church work a specialty

THE HARDER COAL CO.
Coal for Families Our Specialty
278 KING STREET Tel. River 2677

AUSTIN'S FOOD SHOP
180 Cambridge Street
KELOGG FARM MILK
JOHN R. AUSTIN Tel. River 2568

THE FRIENDLY BOOKSHOP
20 VERNON STREET
Books, Stationery, Greeting Cards, Gifts
Mail orders Carefully Filled

"A Girl Shop Within a Flower Shop"
CLOTHING AND FAVORITE
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
THE GREEN OLE CRAFT SHOP
157 BROADWAY
PIANOS—High Grade Pianos, Player-Pianos
and Reproducing Pianos of known quality.
Tuning and Rebuilding
C. CLAPP
75 BROADWAY

MONROE STREET MARKET
Meat, fruit and vegetables. Quoties the best
we can buy, prices the lowest.
112 Monroe Street H. A. HOVEY, Prop.

MASSACHUSETTS

Springfield
(Continued)
CARTER—FLORIST
278 BRIDGE ST. PHONE RIVER 1101
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Weymouth
Wilbar Footwear
Washington Square Weymouth 0703

Winchester
GEO. ARNOLD & SON
FLORESTA
Do it with Bowers
Phone Win. 206

Worcester
GEORGE R. NEWMAN
FARMER AND GILDER
PICTURE RE-LINER AND RESTORER
16 Foster Street Tel. Park 2231

BLOOM'S SILK STORE
Silks of every description
suitable for every occasion.
418 Main Street Worcester, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Concord
Briggs-McMurtrie Co.
Ready-to-Wear and Dry Goods
74-82 NO. MAIN ST.

EDSON C. EASTMAN CO.
120 N. Main Street
Stationers, Publishers, Booksellers

Manchester
Tel. 3200-W The Store of Personal Service
SILK UNDERWEAR LA MODE HOSIERY
CORSET SHOP
MME. P. H. MARSHAND, Prop.
128 Elm Street

HOME SPUN LIVEN BAGS
Staple to upholster 18 by 18 inch.
Materials and instructions for
making. Making \$1.50
DOW & WOOLNER
31 Hanover Street

SPRING FLOWERING PLANTS
A choice assortment of
JONQUILS, TULIPS AND HYACINTHS
HERMAN C. STACHE
120 Elm Street Tel. 3200-W

ABBE G. FRENCH
Specialist in the art of caring for the Hair
Imported Toilet Articles
22 Amherst Street Phone 208 Honney Bldg.

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SPENCE'S
Home Bakery—Confectionery—Luncheon—Ice
Cream—Drinks—Dependable Goods.
153 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND
Newport
36 Broadway—Phone 1870
Typewriters sold, rented and repaired.
Office supplies and stationery.
Pathe Records.

Providence
QUALITY
Buy Peirce Shoes
and Hosiery
THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON
JONES'S ARCADE
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Employee Share Profits

ALABAMA
Birmingham
JEROME TUCKER'S
REAL ESTATE AGENCY
REALTORS
2117 FIRST AVE., N. BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Phone Main 0980

Mobile
FOREMAN & MEADOR
Real Estate, Insurance, Mortgage Loans
Renting Management of Property
106 St. Francis Street Bell Phone 711

GASTON FURNITURE COMPANY
"The Store of Friendly Service"
DAUPHIN AND FRANKLIN
Cleaning—Dyeing—Pressing
Send it to FREDERICK'S
For forty-two years Mobile's Leading
Cleaners and Dyers
208 Dauphin Street Mobile, Ala.

SMITH PIANO COMPANY
PIANOS AND ORGANS
Brunswick Phonographs and Records

THE DELIAH HAT SHOP
Fine Millinery
58 St. Emanuel Street

BASSETT PLUMBING COMPANY
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Repair Work a Specialty
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ALEX RICE
"The Leading Ready-to-Wear Store of
High Grade Footwear, Women's
Ready-to-Wear, Boys' Clothing,
Children's and Infants' Wear,
Men's Clothing and Furnishings."

N. W. L. Thompson & Son
"MONTGOMERY'S SHOW
PLACE OF FASHION"
PIGGY WIGGLY
MONTGOMERY OPERATORS
NETTLES GROCERY CO.
GOOD COAL
Blockton Coal Co.
PHONE 107
MONTGOMERY FRENCH DYEING CO.
Fine Dyeing and Cleaning

ALABAMA
Montgomery
MONTGOMERY
CARRIAGE WORKS
215 BIRD STREET
UPHOLSTER AND PAINT
AUTO'S AND VEHICLES
MONTGOMERY LOAN AND
SAVINGS CO.
Small amount of our preferred stock for sale.
Dividends 10%—Net yield 8%
ASK FOR CIRCULAR
JESSE FRENCH & SONS
PIANO COMPANY
Montgomery's Musical Center
JESSE FRENCH—KLANICH & RACH—
A. E. CHANE PIANOS
AUTO TIRE & BATTERY CO.
NUNN'S PLACE
Bell and Catona Sts. Phone 1620

ARKANSAS
Fort Smith
ARKANSAS
"Where You
Feel
at Home"
"Always the Best for LESS" at the
Boston Store
"FORT SMITH'S GREATEST STORE"
FADS BROS.
Furniture Co.
Fort Smith, Ark.

Fort Smith Printing Co.
PRINTING AND OFFICE SUPPLIES OF
ALL KINDS
Rebinding worn books and periodicals
18 1/2 North 9th St. Fort Smith, Ark.

ZEROGAS
Eliminates Carbon
GIBSON OIL COMPANY
NEW MILLINERY CO.
New Location 618 Garrison Ave.
The Home of Fashion's Finest Ideas
Buy your HARDWARE from the
FORT SMITH VEHICLE
SODA MACHINERY
10-22 SOUTH 9TH ST.

John Fink Jewelry Co.
Founded 1878
"For Everything in Music"
J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Co.
514 GAR. AVE., L. A. BERTRAND, Mgr.
DEEP ROCK FILLING STATION
Cor. N. 10th, "A." Townson Ave.
Sells Deep Rock motor oil and straight run.
Gasoline exclusively. O. D. CANNON
Mrs. Marie Sell's Beauty Shop
Bubbling, Shampoo, Manicure
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10 South 3rd Street

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We sell everything that men wear.
607 Garrison Avenue

TULLIS
BATTERY
SERVICE
EXIDE BATTERIES
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GIBSON OIL COMPANY
LEOPARD'S CASH GROCERY AND
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MAGNOLIA GAS
"Hard things to get"
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Cosmetics Treatment Prompt Delivery
Phone 4-0201 and 4-0208 124 West Capital Ave.

Quality Electrical Appliances
ARKANSAS CENTRAL POWER COMPANY
4th and Louisiana Streets

MAJESTIC REALTY PARLOR
Marcelling, Manicuring, Shampooing
Ground Floor
MRS. MARGARET MCNEELY
Phone 4-1212 190 West 6th St.

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"They're Smakin' Good"
For sale everywhere in Little Rock
HELMER AUTO PAINTING CO.
"Where you are sure of Satisfaction"
Authorized Buick Paint Service
1500 Louisiana Street

Established 1868
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300-302 Main Street

P. M. PALEZ & CO.
CUT FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Delivered Anywhere
715 Main Street

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HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS, CHINA,
GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE
1000 Broadway

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Meats of Quality
211 West 5th Street

GAYCO GASOLINE
GAYMOBILE OIL
Service Stations Conveniently Situated
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THIRD AND SPRING STREETS
Phone 8708, 8704.

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(Continued)
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CARRIAGE WORKS
215 BIRD STREET
UPHOLSTER AND PAINT
AUTO'S AND VEHICLES
MONTGOMERY LOAN AND
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Small amount of our preferred stock for sale.
Dividends 10%—Net yield 8%
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Gasoline exclusively. O. D. CANNON
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GAYMOBILE OIL
Service Stations Conveniently Situated
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THIRD AND SPRING STREETS
Phone 8708, 8704.

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Daytona
JENNISON HAT SHOP
EXCLUSIVE MODELS
11 North Beach Street

THE SOUTHLAND BEAUTY SHOPS
M. L. DAVIS
MARCELLING, MANICURING, SHAMPOOING
Tel. 1071-J Room 2, Post Office Bldg.

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FAMILY WASH SERVICE
SHIPPY FRENCH DRY CLEANING
PHONE 5 WILL CALL
FANCY OUR SPECIALTY
ALL KINDS OF FLORIDA FRUIT
GEO. DAVIDSON JR.
140 Beach Street
Pean Nuts, Peas, Roll, Mailard Confection.

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Smart Hats and Gowns
215 LAURE ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
PARIS, FRANCE

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Established 1868

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
"Florida's Largest Department Store"

U. E. Jacobs & Co.
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33 W. FORSTY
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
312 Main Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
HAWKINS DYE WORKS
INCORPORATED
221 West Adams St., Jacksonville, Florida
PHONE 83

SADIE HILL
Importer and Designer of Exclusive
MILLINERY
801 Main Street, Jacksonville, Fla. Phone 704

Miami
The New Market
Dealers in Fancy Western Meats ex-
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No. 2—Flagler St., Cor. 12th Ave.
Special delivery to Hotels and Restaurants.
Phone 7152. Service with a smile.

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IMPORTERS
Tapestries—Art Linens—Decorative Lamp-
shades and Statuary
214 EAST FLAGLER ST.
Miller & Addenard, 230 5th Ave., N. City
Satisfied customers our best advertisement

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STATIONERS
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

To the thoughtful student of affairs there is much of actual interest in the recently published report of the Russell Sage Foundation's department of industrial studies dealing with its investigation into labor problems in the mines and mills of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. As new values are measured, perhaps the facts stated and the conditions which are shown to exist in those industries generally regarded as competitive were not such as to warrant the allotting of a great deal of space to a display of the findings and conclusions reached. But sometimes the casual reader is not rightly guided by the judgment, or lack of judgment, of the newspapers. Possibly the important feature of a news item is occasionally concealed either by inadvertence or by intention.

For several years, or since 1916 to be exact, the workings of the Colorado company referred to have operated, nominally at least, under what is known as the Rockefeller plan. This plan provides, as has been previously explained, for employee representation. That is, it is agreed that through its application the workers shall have a voice in conferences at which are discussed all matters affecting working conditions and wages. As far as the public has known, this plan has been followed. It is generally agreed that since its adoption general conditions of employment have improved and somewhat more satisfactory wage scales have prevailed. But after a study of the actual conditions extending over a period of five years, the investigators representing the Russell Sage Foundation find that neither the employers nor the employees in this great industrial enterprise actually fix the wages paid. These are controlled to such an extent by the United States Steel Corporation as to interfere seriously with the operation of the Rockefeller plan, so called, and at the same time to limit the development of that plan to its logical usefulness.

The pertinent query is as to the reasonableness of an economic system which makes it possible for one powerful industry, which has virtually monopolized the market for the particular product which it manufactures, to control, in effect, the destinies, or at least the welfare, of thousands of men and their families halfway across a continent. It is pointed out that the Colorado company produces only about 2 per cent of the commercial steel sold in competition with the product of the United States Steel Corporation. But does this disparity of quantity output preclude the assertion of industrial independence by the employees of the smaller concern? By what right, other than that of a monopolist, does the larger company dictate the vital policies of a less powerful competitor?

It is a well-known fact that the purpose in permitting the installation of the employee representation plan in the Colorado industry was to render less effective the efforts of union labor leaders to dictate to the company the terms and conditions under which it would be permitted to operate. That the operation of the plan has been beneficial to the workers, if not actually to the employers, cannot be doubted. But it is the conclusion of the investigators that these benefits have not been as great as they might have been without the admitted dictation of the company's powerful competitor. Provision is specifically made in the articles of agreement under which the representative plan was established, for

the acceptance of competitors' standards as those to be followed by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company in determining wages, hours of work, and other conditions of employment. That is, the company agreed that hours of work should at no time be less favorable than the hours of work in similar operations of its competitors, and that a similarity of wage rates with competing companies should be maintained.

The complete emancipation of the worker can never be realized under such reservations as these. Concessions made from time to time temporarily satisfy or appease the wage earners, but they do not solve the vital problem of human rights involved. Until that problem is solved, and solved rightly, there will be recurrent discontent and dissatisfaction. It is not enough to say that those who toil with their hands do not know what is and what is not beneficial to them. They do know, or they are rapidly realizing this, and they are becoming more and more insistent upon their right to speak and be heard.

The day is coming, sooner or later, when this long conflict between the power of wealth and the power of industry independent of wealth will cease. In recent years there have been clearly shown the good results of co-operative welfare in some of the great manufacturing plants of the United States. In these plants there is found an exemplification of the idea of brotherhood, not crudely expressed, as may be supposed, but generously and beautifully practiced. It is by this or some similar method that the age-old conflict is to be ended, and not by those cleverly devised subterfuges which disguise, but do not conceal, selfish interest.

The new naval program of France has properly attracted a good deal of attention. It would, however, be wrong to interpret the projects which have been adopted as a challenge to any other European power. The truth is that France, which used to pride itself upon its naval strength, allowed itself to fall to a low rank. During the war its whole efforts were directed toward the strengthening of the army, and it was to the British that the task of patrolling the seas chiefly fell. The navy was neglected, and for some years after the war no attempt was made to bring it back to its former relative strength.

Its inferiority, as compared with the navies of all other great powers, has been acknowledged

freely in parliamentary debates. From 1914 to 1922 Great Britain launched 333 ships, the United States 392, Japan 121, Italy 79 and France only 31. The French Navy, it is no exaggeration to say, did not possess a single battleship of modern fighting value. This year the whole tonnage of the French Navy is put at 145,000, which is 30,000 tons less than authorized by the Washington agreements. Moreover, when it was suggested that a big battleship with up-to-date equipment should be built, it was almost unanimously conceded that France could not afford to spend 500,000,000 francs on one battleship. This is equivalent to a renunciation of the navy as hitherto conceived.

Whether from conviction or on account of financial difficulties, France prefers to build small craft, and particularly submarines, and a program of reconstruction along this line to be spread over twenty years is planned. The day of the floating monsters of the deep on which nations have hitherto squandered such immense sums of money, appears, so far as the French are concerned, to be at an end. The building of capital ships is, to all intents and purposes, abandoned.

It is, however, a more than sufficiently unfortunate fact that France, in spite of its economic situation, should feel obliged to spend during the next twenty years 10,000,000,000 francs. Eventually its fleet will consist of 178,000 tons of battleships, 360,000 tons of cruisers and destroyers, 65,000 tons of submarines, and about 150,000 tons of special vessels such as seaplane carriers, oil tankers, mine layers, submarine supply works and floating workshops.

A considerable portion of the credits which have been demanded will be devoted to the reorganization of the French shipbuilding yards which were practically idle for eight years, and it has also been found necessary to increase the pay of the sailors and improve the conditions of their life at sea in order to attract a larger number of volunteers.

France's greatest concern is the reinforcement of the Mediterranean squadron, which is in many respects greatly inferior to the Italian fleet. What France particularly desires is to secure unmolested transport across the Mediterranean for the masses of colored African troops who already represent a large portion of France's land fighting forces, and will undoubtedly represent a still larger proportion in the near future. The construction of submarines and light craft is unrestricted by the Washington Convention. The French naval authorities take the view that a number of such vessels will be able to control the Mediterranean waters in face of virtually any opposing forces of battleships.

Necessity has helped to bring the French to this opinion of the ineffectiveness of huge battleships, but those who adopt the theory that the battleship is doomed will find additional arguments in the attitude of France, which has practically abandoned any hope of possessing a fleet which, according to the standards which prevail in other countries, could be regarded as of first-class importance. It may well be that France will not be a pin the worse for this renunciation, and the question is posed, less for France than for other nations, whether the enormous expenditure upon so-called capital ships is in fact justified.

In the whole history of medicine no more important victory for the individual rights of both doctor and patient can ever have been won than that which Dr. Hadwen gained in the Gloucester assizes last October. This victory was recently commemorated by a mass meeting at the Queen's Hall, London, where Dr. Hadwen as the principal speaker was warmly greeted to the strains of "See, the Conquering Hero Comes!" by an audience which included many members of the medical faculty, assembled to do honor to the man who had faced persecution for medical heresy.

The trial was quite fully reported in the Monitor, but for those whose attention it escaped we may briefly recapitulate the facts. Dr. Hadwen was attending a small child for a complaint that he diagnosed as a minor throat affection. Not feeling any anxiety regarding this case, which he believed to be progressing quite as satisfactorily as had the child's brother and sister, whom he had treated for the same malady, he was astonished to learn one day that an inquest was being held to inquire into the cause of the child's death, that the complaint had been diagnosed by the city bacteriologist as diphtheria, and that he himself was to be committed for trial for manslaughter on the ground that his failure to prescribe antitoxin had been responsible for the child's death.

Without going into the various side issues as to whether or no the case was rightly diagnosed, which led to some extraordinary disclosures, the one outstandingly important question was this: Is it criminal neglect to refuse to administer a drug which the orthodox majority of the medical faculty holds to be remedial in certain circumstances?

The prosecution which endeavored to establish criminality had all the resources of the Crown at its disposal, and of its eleven witnesses, five were medical experts. Had they been successful in establishing their case, antitoxin, which Dr. Hadwen bluntly described in court "as poisoned horse blood," would have become part of the law of Great Britain and failure to administer it in that country would in certain circumstances lead to the trial and imprisonment of the practitioner in charge of the case.

Viewed in this way, it is easy to see how important to all lovers of medical freedom Dr. Hadwen's stand really was. The medical profession itself cannot fail to benefit by his victory. For the moment the bacteriologists seem to have things their own way, but of course the time will come when their present theories will no longer be accepted.

To such an extent has the dictation from this quarter impressed itself on the medical thought, that even those who sympathized with Dr. Hadwen's position were afraid to come forward on the grounds that they would be ruined if openly

seen to be supporting him. Nevertheless there were four doctors found sufficiently independent to be willing to give evidence in support of his position and who attended the court for that purpose. But thanks to the clear answers given by the "unanswerable Hadwen," as Bernard Shaw called him, further evidence was deemed unnecessary, and the jury, after a trial lasting three days, returned a verdict in his favor. The fact is that Dr. Hadwen had done his best according to his knowledge and experience, and this was enough.

Dr. Hadwen told his Queen's Hall audience that he himself had in the past believed in vaccination until he came to do some hard thinking on the subject. His thinking processes took the form of calling a spade a spade, and rejecting completely the abracadabra of pseudo-scientific methods. Vaccination he now considers "a filthy rite." One of his arguments is that that which is based on evil can never prosper. Deliberate cruelty is an evil thing. Therefore, vaccination which involves the torture of animals cannot be a correct basis on which to found trustworthy conclusions.

While Dr. Hadwen's victory means great things for the freedom of medical thought in general, it signals a message of encouragement to all who are honestly laboring to prove that truly scientific practice has no material basis at all, but that it rests altogether upon a mental and moral foundation.

Composers casually tossing off a piece of music for publication, or filling a rush order for orchestral numbers to be used in a dramatic performance, sometimes achieve a success they do not expect. With the solo study which at the moment they think so trifling, or with the prelude, entr'acte, march and dances which they put through with so little premeditation, they win more applause and secure a firmer place for themselves in the public heart, they often find, than they do with things which cost them long and painstaking labor.

Here, an organist writes something he entitles andantino, and sells outright for fifteen dollars. He beholds it strike fire, and he keeps on writing. He turns out works in small forms and works in large, but never a second andantino. How much his original publisher makes out of the trifling investment in his talent, he has no idea; he only realizes that his andantino was a really great song and that he only got a "song" for it.

There, a man of the theater prepares a score to illustrate in instrumental line and color the action of a dramatized novel. He receives mere weekly wages for the time he is actually occupied with pen and ink. The play proves an international hit; and to the glad outcome, the music obviously contributes. He seeks to learn why some slight fraction of the returns does not reach him, and is given to understand two things: First, that his part in the matter ended when he delivered his manuscript; and secondly, that business is business.

The men who have lately been in Washington, endeavoring to effect changes in the copyright law, have perhaps had no particular thought for the welfare of composers. They have, however, called to notice the subject of the protection of composers' rights. They may have entertained, indeed, no better purpose than to enlarge the bounds of special privilege, which are no doubt already very broad in that law. Let their object, however, be this or that, it seems plain that the writer of music is simply looked out for, and will continue to be, if he takes care to claim at the necessary moment what is his own and uses good judgment in disposing of his artistic property. Whatever he lets go out of his hands, be it organ andantino or incidental tone pictures for a stage production, he will surrender voluntarily. In no imaginable case can he be compelled to give away that which naturally belongs to him, or to alienate that to which he has in regular order made good his title.

Editorial Notes

There is no mistaking the general tenor of the instructions with reference to liquor which have been sent to all employees of the Great Western Portland Cement Company, with general offices in Kansas City, Mo., by Page Golsan, vice-president of that concern. These are under four headings, the gist of the reading matter below them being to the effect that no liquor is to be drunk by the employees of this company during work hours, that no requests shall be made for the company to pay for any liquor either on expense account or otherwise, that no employee shall offer a drink of liquor to any person during business hours, and that no employee shall partake of intoxicating drinks, day or night, on any company car. The penalty for infringements of these regulations is summary dismissal without notice. One does not have to be possessed of a phenomenal memory to recall how large a part liquor used to play in the activities of most salesmen, and to remember that the "employee"—and the "employer," too—who did not drink occasionally was somewhat of a rarity. Anti-prohibitionists may say what they like, but the facts are all turning against them.

In its report recently issued, the committee which was appointed by the Church Assembly in England at the spring session of 1923 to consider the question of pew-rents and the appropriation of sittings in churches has incorporated some significant conclusions. "We find," it reads in part, "that renting of pews is liable to militate against that sense of brotherhood, uninfluenced by class or station, which ought to prevail in every Christian congregation." Certainly a change is being wrought in the consciousness of the world, for not so many decades ago such a declaration would have been regarded as not only utterly foolish, but of so revolutionary a nature that, if put into practice, it would result in the churches being deprived of one of their main sources of income. Now we learn from this committee whose findings must be considered authoritative that entire abolition of them is the ideal to be aimed for. And who will say this ideal is not a right one?

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

By A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The most important event in domestic politics during the early days of February was the publication of the Government's proposals for the safeguarding bill. For the proposals mean that the extreme protectionists in the Conservative Party have been defeated and that there will be no serious attempt to upset Free Trade in the life of this Parliament.

Before Christmas, Mr. Baldwin had announced his intention of bringing in a new safeguarding bill. Owing to the phrasing of his remarks an outcry was raised from the Free Trade side that he intended to disregard his election pledges and introduce protection by indirect means. His actual proposals dispel that illusion. Any industry, which considers itself suffering from "exceptional" or "abnormal" competition may apply for relief, and if it can successfully run the gauntlet of investigation both by Government departments and special boards, a bill will be introduced into Parliament giving it protection for a limited and prescribed period.

It is obvious that the number of industries which can establish their case, and secure passage of a Parliamentary bill as well, must be comparatively few. The new procedure may give protection to certain small and struggling industries, but is clearly not intended to make any change in the general tariff policy of the country.

The fidelity of Great Britain to free trade in an era of rampant protectionism is often a mystery to foreign observers. The usual explanation is to the effect that the 45,000,000 inhabitants of Great Britain live in an island which is far too small to provide for their needs in food and raw material; that 80 per cent of them live in towns; and that, therefore, they have to buy about half their food and raw materials from other countries, and this they can only do by selling their manufactures abroad.

Great Britain favors free trade because its greater industries, its financiers and its trade union leaders are convinced that it can only hope to advance its manufactures in the markets of the world by keeping its costs of production as low as possible. They believe that protection, by raising the level both of food prices and of manufacturing costs, would make it impossible for British industry to go on selling abroad what is necessary to pay for its imports of food and materials, and that while protection might benefit twenty people working on the land or in small manufactures, it would ruin 100 working in the staple industries.

Protectionists, of course, contest these claims, and every generation or so the argument comes to the front. "Why not keep the home market for the home producer?" an argument which by its attractiveness regularly obtains support. But as a wily old politician once observed, "Protection in England is a good starter but a bad stayer." And so as the hour for action approaches, the city and the cotton industry of Lancashire, and the other great staples begin to bestir themselves in protest.

As finance and commerce and the staple industries are among the main supporters of the Conservative Party, which is also the protectionist party, the agitation gradually dies down and free trade comes once more into its own. This is what happened to the great campaign of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in 1902, despite its imperial appeal. And this has been what has happened to the new campaign inaugurated by Mr. Baldwin in 1923.

Mr. Baldwin rushed so precipitately over the protectionist principles in 1923 that his free trade followers in the north were driven to vote against him, and his party went to disaster. Then when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald a year later went over a "red" precipice of his own, Mr. Baldwin gave a pledge against general protection, the erring sheep returned to the fold, and the Conservatives came back again. And this new safeguarding method shows that Mr. Baldwin has learned from his experience.

After the defeat of the Labor Government last Novem-

ber the prophets all said that organized labor would drop its interest in political action for a time and concentrate on industrial action. They have been proved right. There is very little interest in politics in the labor world at present. Interest, therefore, has shifted back to the trade union front. There is a general feeling that the worst of the depression is over and that business in 1925 is going to be better than it was in 1924 and 1923.

The trades unions, whose wages have been pressed down to very low figures during the long post-war slump, are determined that they shall share and share at once in the expected good times. Most of the big unions, therefore, and especially the railwaymen, the miners, and the engineers, have put in demands for increased pay or other benefits, and are preparing to exert their utmost if they can from the employers. And there is no doubt that the enthusiasm and fighting temper of the unions has increased of late, as may be seen in the various minor "one-man" strikes which have recently occurred.

The employers and big business generally, on the other hand, strenuously oppose any advances. They say that an advance in wages now, by increasing working costs and prices, would destroy all chance of British industries benefiting by an improvement in world trade, and would swell the ranks of the unemployed, still well over the million mark. Other European peoples, they point out, are working longer hours for lower wages, and if the workers insist on high wages, short hours, and restrictions of output, it is only a question of time for Great Britain to lose her competitive power and for the trade unions to be not better but worse off than they are today.

Nothing moves in this great industrial debate have only just been made. It will continue until well on in the summer. Most of the experts predict that the difficulties will be settled without a serious national strike. And that is the really hopeful feature in the situation. The increase in general understanding both of the facts and of the difficulties of the economic problem in recent years has been enormous. Many of the leaders on both sides have held high public office and realize the larger aspects of the problems with which they deal. There is really some approach to industrial democracy in England today, in the sense that every change in business conditions is thoroughly discussed between the leaders of capital and labor, and that the nature of these discussions, despite the howlings of extremists from the hustings, is steadily improving.

There is general regret that the United States delegation should have decided to withdraw from the International Opium Conference at Geneva. That conference has undoubtedly had a good effect in the sense of educating public opinion all over the world about the opium problem. But it was ended in a split between the anti-opium forces themselves.

Most people here feel that the first step is to get an agreement on a really practical policy between the great civilized powers, who can then patiently and persistently execute it themselves, and press it on their less efficiently organized neighbors. The definition of that practical policy is extremely difficult because of the wide diversity of local conditions, and because its execution requires effective co-operation between so many different nations.

Before Christmas British public opinion was strongly inclined to think that its representatives, being mostly officials, had been unduly obstructive in stressing difficulties. But since the advent of Lord Cecil, who is generally criticized here because he is too idealistic and not practical enough, public opinion has come to regard his position as a just blend of idealism and practicality, and to think that the irreconcilability of Mr. Porter and his colleagues was a mistake. There is now a strong international action in favor of practical as opposed to impractical reforms.

The Week in New York

New York, Feb. 28

Traffic for banquet dishes at the fashionable hotels in New York is now on much the same basis as that which keeps the citizens running, and sometimes jumping, in the streets. Red and white lights in the corners of the dining halls, or assistant head waiters stationed among the tables, or both, give the signals, and away go the dishes, not after the waiter has solicitedly made sure that the banquette has finished the course, but more with the grim "hearts not to reason why" of the traffic policeman. Eating, thus, has to be done by the stop-watch. The signals appear to come from a man who either has finished his dinner long before or is not hungry any more, for rarely does the diner have time for the last plunge at his rapid-firing grapefruit. The radio, of course, as in almost every recent innovation, is responsible. The few hundred guests who merely pay for the event very light in the balance against the tens of thousands who wait listen when a given instant, the banquet speakers "get the air." But while the radio has brought the traffic system into the dining hall, it has its compensation, for the speakers not only go "on the air" at a certain time, but also there is a time, and fortunately an early one, when they must "get off."

Apartment hunting in New York is undergoing the beginnings of simplification. Instead of the hunter having to track one down to the outskirts of the city, or even wait until it is erected, he can now step into a convenient building on Fifth or Madison avenues in the heart of the shopping district, and see an exact duplicate of the prospective apartment as it will look when such lesser details as breaking the ground and putting the necessary bricks, etc., into place, have been finished. Or, stepping off the street on a rainy day to the perpetual sunshine of the movies, with a very slight application of the imagination he can see himself idling in flowery gardens, or playing tennis, or washing dishes in an almost disappearing kitchenette. The motion picture salon is off a reception room on Fifth Avenue, ready for the saleswoman to bring pictures into use should words ever fail. The exhibition apartment, representing one to be on Park Avenue, is complete even to the real blaze in the fireplace. Everything in these exhibits seems provided, in fact, except the rent.

Argentina has just given her currency a temporary root in New York. In consequence of recent high prices in that country, a shortage of currency has occurred, and instead of buying the gold and having it shipped there to increase the supply, her Government has had \$10,000,000 in gold put at its disposal by a bank here and one in Boston, and, ultimately, according to the understanding of the plan at present, it will raise this reserve to \$30,000,000. Currency based on it will now be issued in Argentina, and, after six months, the shortage is not relieved so that some of these emergency notes are recalled. It is planned to have this reserve shipped there, presumably for a more permanent enlargement of the circulation. Wall Street, of course, has grown used to aiding unruly currencies, though usually by the book-keeping process of establishing credits on which the governments can draw, and not by holding part of the actual gold supply in its vaults here.

The seats of the mighty are being filled in increasing proportions—in numbers at least—by women. Two now hold high executive positions in New York City banks, one, Mrs. William Lambe, having charge of a department of the National City Bank, and another, Mrs. Evelyn Branch Nichols, being assistant cashier in the Eastern Exchange Bank. A \$5,000,000 corporation, the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, has for its vice-president and general manager Mrs. Mary E. Dillon. The seafaring life has seemed until recently to be one of the few time-honored vocations holding its own, even with some minor concessions, against the strong, if gentle, spread of women. This week, however, that, too, fell. The America-Palestine steamship line signed on two women, Mrs. Bernice P. Schmitt and Miss Rebecca Adelman, to wear the stars of warrant officers on the sleeves of their uniforms when they commence work tomorrow on the President Arthur. The woman's place, it seems, has come to be wherever she hangs her hat.

Pictures and playgrounds may now be had from New York upon suitable request. They are dangled, figuratively, out in front of the country at large as tempting bits which local groups may use to rouse community sentiment. The National Academy of Design, on the one hand, has just notified sixty-eight museums and art asso-

ciations of its readiness to receive applications from them for paintings or sketches for public exhibition which will serve as model bases for the construction of four public libraries, also, have been found eligible to receive paintings. The Academy, which is executing the Henry W. Ranger bequest, buys paintings and sketches wherever it finds them available, and about twice a year awards them to suitable museums and libraries for certain periods of years. Upon the expiration of these periods the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., has the right to take them for its permanent collection, or leave them to become the property of the collections to which they have been loaned. As the program is tentatively arranged for seventy-five years ahead, with an expenditure of about \$1,000,000 to be made by persons with a very sincere feeling for their subject, there is no limit to the harvest the wide sowing may reap.

The Harmon Foundation, on the other hand, is giving, or helping communities to get, playgrounds. It wants to get cities, and particularly the small and growing ones, to buy their playgrounds early so that the value of their land, as their growth continues, will not leave the children with nothing but the streets for playing in. The Harmon Foundation does its stimulating of local interest by contributing 10 per cent of the purchase price, up to \$200, for a suitable plot of ground of at least two acres. Where a local association also is having difficulty in raising the rest of the money on account of insufficient interest in the town, the foundation will advance as much as \$2000, or lease the plot to the association for five years, during which time the association may raise the year fifty-four communities are buying fields, though the interest created by the plan is better seen from the fact that more than 800 requests for help were received.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain judge of their suitability. He does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Righting Existing National Wrongs

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: The Monitor plan for future world peace will be heartily endorsed by thinking people of all civilized nations, but on one point, by taking the measure of the danger of future wars will be eliminated beyond a doubt. However, something more, in my opinion, is needed.

A basic fundamental of the American Government is the consent of the people to be governed. Former President Wilson called the idea "self-determination" of the peoples involved, but this phrase of President Wilson, although it was one of his famous fourteen points proposed as a basis for a lasting peace, was virtually ignored at the Peace conference in Paris.

As Lord Cecil of England points out in his contributed article in the Monitor of Feb. 12, many of the national wrongs now existing must be righted before a lasting peace among the nations can be looked for. In my humble judgment, the Golden Rule should be applied among all the nations, especially among Christian nations. If this policy of good will should prevail, a just and lasting world peace would be the result. There can be no doubt that the dangers of future wars can be effectively lessened by conscripting capital as well as men according to the Monitor plan. But in fairness to all the people of this world the advocates of peace should lend their assistance toward righting the many national wrongs that are glaringly in evidence today.

Elkhart, Ind. A READER.

Income Tax Demands and Americans Abroad

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: In the hope of providing relief to all Americans in foreign lands from what seems a great injustice, I wish to call attention to the excessive income tax demands made on Americans in the Republic of Mexico.

With due respect for and appreciation of the needs of Mexico, we pay, without equivocation or mental reservation, what we deem a just income tax to Mexico. Then we are called upon to pay to the United States an income tax equal to or on par with those whose income is derived from wealth-producing commodities in the United States, whereas any income paid by Americans here is derived from the natural resources of Mexico. E. D. Vera Cruz, V. C. Mexico.